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Jyaistha 18, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, June 8, 1971/Jyaistha 18, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[**Mr. Speaker** *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Myrobulam Nuts in Leather Industries, Kanpur

*333. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Tanneries, Ordnance Equipment Factory and Tanning and Footwear Corporation of India at Kanpur were on the verge of closure due to non-availability of Myrobulam Nuts from Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether arrangements have been made for regular supply of this item for the smooth running of these leather industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The tanning industry particularly at Kanpur has had to face considerable difficulty due to non-release of myrobulam nuts by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The matter was taken up with the State Government who have since decided to auction 1.6 lakh quintals of myrobulam nuts during the next two weeks, which will ease the supply position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Ordnance Equipment Factory at Kanpur, previously known as Harness and Saddler Factory, the tanneries of the Footwear Corporation of India and nearly 30 other tanneries are practically facing closure because of the non-availability of myrobulam nuts, called *harar*, for dyeing purposes. So have supplies reached the government factory and other tanneries ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : I share the concern of the hon. member. We are sadly aware that certain units are suffering because these nuts are not available, but as the hon. member very well knows, this is a subject with which the Madhya Pradesh Government is directly concerned. We have prevailed upon that Government and in a short time they are releasing this quantity. The auctions are starting on 10 June. They have nationalised this trade.

We have exerted all the pressure that we can on the State Government. We are very much aware of the position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : While I welcome the nationalisation of Myrobulams—of all things *harrar* has been nationalised—I would like to know whether the price has been increased, as it would effect the consumers not only at Kanpur but in all the other places, and Kanpur is one of the places which manufactures the maximum leather products, and whether the price has been fixed in consultation with the Central Government especially for those factories which are controlled by the Ministries of Defence and industrial Development, because one of the factories is under you.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : To be very frank, we have no control over the price factor. Auctions are going to take place. The whole trade has been nationalise by the Madhya Pradesh Government and the auctions will start from 10th June. The price will be fixed in the auction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question is what price has been fixed after nationa-

lisation, whether it will depend purely on the auction. In that case, again competition remains, and it is as bad as being in the hands of the contractors. I want to know whether a reasonable price has been fixed.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : There is no statutory control over the price. Prices have not been fixed by the Government of India. The trade has been nationalised. Auctions will take place and the highest bid at the auction will decide the price.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : क्या आप ने कभी हर्रा का सब्स्टिट्यूट ढूंढने का प्रयत्न किया है ताकि जो चमड़े का उद्योग गिरता जा रहा है वह न गिरे और विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे ऊपर बोझा न बने ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : We are taking all necessary steps to promote this industry. We have working groups and some committees have been appointed to find out how to overcome the difficulties faced by the industry.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : Always committees are appointed and never any results are forthcoming. I want to know when this committee was appointed. This is a very vague reply.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : Though this dose not directly arise out of the question, I wanted to help the hon. Member and give him as much information as possible, If he tables a separate question, I will give all the information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार से काफी मात्रा में हर्रा और आंवला चमड़ा उद्योग के लिए कानपुर आता है। मध्य प्रदेश से जो आंवला आता है उस को आदिवासी तोड़ कर 8 आ० बोरी बेचते हैं, इस तरह से जो आंवला बिहार से आता है वह 1 रु० बोरी आता है। चूंकि इतना कम पैसा मिलता है इस लिए आप ने इस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, और हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन जो पैसा आपने तय किया है उस से कम मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन को अधिक से अधिक पैसा मिले इस के लिए आप ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : This question should be addressed to the State Government.

Progress Re: Construction of Gumti Hydel Project

*334. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 7th Report of the Estimates Committee of Tripura Legislative Assembly adversely commented on the slow and unsatisfactory performance of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited which has been given contract for construction of Gumti Hydel Project, Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite completion of the Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Estimates Committee of Tripura Legislative Assembly have in their 7th Report commented on the slow progress of Gumti Hydel Project, but not on the performance of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited.

(b) The following steps have been taken to expedite completion of the projects :

1. Arranging for double shift working in the Project by National Project Construction Corporation.
2. Augmenting the machinery and equipment required for the construction of the project by National Project Construction Corporation.
3. Generally intensifying the tempo of the works so as to enable quick completion of the project.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : May I know if it is a fact that the National Projects Construction Corporation has been

given the contract on the terms that 15 per cent of the expenditure on the project will be its profit, and if it is a fact that the NPCC did not construct a small bridge over the Gumti River so that the transport costs would be higher ? May I know why these extraordinary terms have been given to the NPCC ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : This project is located in a very inaccessible place. As there was no chance of getting any contractor, the NPCC was brought in.

We have adopted the same process, the same agreement at the Farraka barrage and we have adopted the same thing here also. We do not think that there is anything wrong in having the provision for 15 per cent over the actual cost.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Because of Mizo raids in this project area and because of lack of protection from the Government the workers are not encouraged to stay there and work. Is that also one of the causes for the delay of the completion of the project ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The reasons for delay are not the ones the hon. Member has mentioned. The mains reasons are : the project having been located in an inaccessible site, we had to take more time for the supply of construction material and constructing a road from Amarpur the nearest town. There was also difficulty in getting explosives. That was there all over India. Then there was a flood in 1970 which was rather excessive and this caused further delays in the construction of the project.

Shortage of Iron and Steel in Small-Scale Industries in Bihar

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*335. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 400 small Industrial units in the State of Bihar are facing shortage of iron and steel and are reported to be on the verge of closure ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avert this crisis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The information has been sought from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब से आप बिहार सरकार से यह जानकारी मंगा रहे हैं ? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं होगा कि आफ्टर डेथ, आफ्टर क्लोजर यह जानकारी आए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली सरकार की तो डैथ हो गई, अब दूसरी बताएगी ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या बता सकते हैं कि कब तक जानकारी मिल जाने की इनको आशा है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : बिहार सरकार को जितनी जल्दी हो सके जानकारी भेजने के लिए कहा गया है । जैसे ही जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाएगी, इसको सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Rural Electrification during Fourth Plan

*336. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of proposals received from the State Governments for rural electrification during the Fourth Plan;

(b) the member out of them that have been cleared and the progress made so far; and

(c) the guidelines that have been indicated to the State Governments for drawing up their programmes of work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER : (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The State Governments have indicated outlays for rural electrification in the State Plans as per the statement enclosed. Schemes as submitted by the States are examined and cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee. Seven schemes submitted by State Governments for implementation during the Fourth Plan have been cleared. 13 schemes are under processing in the Central Water & Power Commission. The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector to provide additional finances for rural electification schemes of the State Eleetricity Boards. Schemes are submitted by State Electricity Boards to the Rural Electrification Corporation in accordance with the criteria prescribed by the Corporation. 181 sehemes have been submitted by the various state Electricity Boards out of which 110 have beed sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 62 crores. The remaining 71 are under examination. Up to 31st March, 1971, the number of pumpsets energised is 16,27,310 and the number of villages electrified is 1,05,870 as compared with 73,971 villages electrified and 10,88,777 pumpsets energised at the beginning of thg Fourth Plan.

(c) According to the guidelines approved by the National Development Council and communicated to the State Governments for the formulation of the Fourth Plan, the bias in rural electrification programmes continues to be on the energisation of irrigation pumpsets for increasing food production. According to the directives issued by the Government of India, the Rural Electrification Corporation is required to finance rural electrification schemes formulated on the basis of a project approch and on the consideration of economic viability so that extension of electricity alongwith other investments and inputs results in increased agricultural production and reasonable returns on agricultural investments. The Corporation has been further directed to waive the condition of economic viability in respect of projects in backward areas for a short initial period not exceeding five years. The Rural Electrification Corporation has accordingly finalised detailed norms and criteria which have been communicated to the State Electricity Boards for preparation of schemes.

Statement

Sl. No.	State		Outlay in Rural Electrification within State Plan during IV Plan.
			(Rs. in crores)
1.	Andra Pradesh	...	15.00
2.	Assam	...	10.88
3.	Bihar	...	36.00
4.	Gujarat	...	6.00
5.	Haryana	...	10.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	1.21
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	1.00
8.	Kerala	...	4.50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	...	20.00
10.	Maharashtra	...	25.00
11.	Mysore	...	15.50
12.	Nagaland	...	0.07
13.	Orissa	...	6.05
14.	Punjab	...	9.00
15.	Rajasthan	...	14.00
16.	Tamilnadu	...	41.15
17.	Uttar Pradesh	...	61.002
18.	West Bengal	...	10.00

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : According to the statement of the 181 schemes, 110 schemes have been approved and 71 schemes are still pending. How long have these schemes been pending and what are the difficulties standing in the way of approving these sehemes ? Is there any time bound programme to electrify the villages, especially in the backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The question refers to sehemes being sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation which looks to the viability of a project. Every month they sanction a large number of projects and whenever any project does not satisfy the viability criteria they send it back to the State and get full information and then they pass it. I expect all these processes would be complete in the next one or two months and there would be no difficulty about that. As regards the time-bound programmes in the country, in our country there are 5.75 lakhs of villages and we have electrified 1.05 lakhs of villages. We hope to electrify fifty percent of these villages before 1980. Thereafter it will be much more easier because by that time we would have put in transmission lines all over the country, and it would be easier than to electrify the rest of the country.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I want to know whether the electricity rate changes from State to State and whether Government have any intention to regulate it and bring it to a uniform rate and also give some subsidy as was given by the Tamil Nadu Government so that poor farmers can use electricity ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The question of getting a uniform rate all over the country is one that we are also concerned about; we shall be happy to have that uniform rate. This can follow only when we have built up an All India grid and the various States also agree to such a procedure. I hope we shall be able to do that in the course of the next ten years. As regards subsidy I may mention that a few years back we used to give a subsidy whenever the rate exceed 12 paise. Now it is felt that it is not necessary and the farmers will be able to pay even more than 12 paise also and so the subsidy has been withdrawn. We hope that the rate will generally be between 12 and 15 paise per unit in most of the States.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अभी देहातों में बिजली की कितनी आवश्यकता है, इसको हम सब लोग जानते है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको ध्यान मे रखते हुए क्या बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने आपके पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना भेजी है और अगर भेजी है तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और आपने उसके सिलसिले में क्या फैसला किया है ?

SHRI K. L. RAO : There is no scheme as such for the whole State of Bihar. They are submitting schemes from time to time. I only wish that more of them are submitted, because we know that Bihar is one of the States where electrification is much behind. So, we have been writing to the Bihar Government also ; I have recently written to them to increase the number of schemes that can be sent in so that it will be possible for us to clear more of the schemes.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी : उस रोज मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि नार्थ बिहार में सब से कम बिजली की सप्लाई है और बरौनी में इनका पावर स्टेशन काम नहीं कर रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बरौनी में जो ट्रबल है वह कल तक खत्म होगी और बिहार को कब तक सप्लाई मिलेगी ?

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि नार्थ बिहार में बिजली का रेट सब से अधिक है ? अगर यह सही है तो इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या स्टेप लिए जा रहे हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that North Bihar has got very little electric power ; its *per capita* consumption probably is very little eight kilowatt hours per person, against the average of 90 for the whole of India. So, we are aware of it and we are trying to put more and more projects there. Samastipur is one and there is one near the West Bengal-Bihar border. Unfortunately, these schemes for the projects have been received only recently. Of course Barauni is there ; we have to see to its maintenance and repair. But what we require is more or additional power to be produced by stations located in that area besides getting power from Gaya to serve North Bihar.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : In Andhra Pradesh, electricity is produced particularly in the Telengana region, but the electricity has been used in the rest of Andhra Pradesh. May I know when all the villages in the Telengana region will be electrified proportionately with Andhra Pradesh ? (*Interruption*) Because the hon. Minister comes from Andhra Pradesh, though electricity is produced in Telengana, more than 7,000 villages are yet to he electrified in Telengana. While electricity is being taken to Andhra Pradesh, may I know when all the villages of Telengana will be electrified.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am sorry that the hon. Member has made an insinuation which is absurd. I wish to strongly protest at the way in which this question is put ; that is not the way to serve Telengana. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. B. GIRI : It is a fact that Telengana has been neglected. It has been proved also. Though electricity is produced in Telengana, many of the Telengana villages have not yet been electrified (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. You can ask this question in some other shape also. Do not try to promote your case through this innocent question.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : On a point of order. When I am standing on a point of order, the Minister must sit down. The Minister has used the word 'absurd'.

MR. SPEAKER : No points of order during the Question hour.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : The Minister has used the word 'absurd' against this hon. Member. Whatever may be the politics there, is it parliamentary to use the word 'absurd'.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope the Minister is too gentle to use such words. I hope he knows that though there is no objection, in the Parliamentary sense, to the use of this word 'absurd', still, in that context, it should not have been used. May I ask him to correct himself ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : But while putting the question also, no insinuation should be made.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said it should not have been done.

DR. K. L. RAO : I do not think I have used that word in any bad sense, but if it hurts, I withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much. What is the reply to Mr. Giri's question ?

DK. K. L. RAO : We do not have anything like Telengana power. The power generated is in Andhra Pradesh as it is today. We have got figures only for the whole of Andhra Pradesh. Whatever power is produced, they are utilised to the benefit of various places. So far as rural electrifition is concerned, we have taken a very large number of steps to supply electricity to as many backward areas as possible. Telengana, having been considered as a backward area, it has got the unique opportunity of getting one Rural Electric cooperative project worth Rs. 3 crores, which many other States do not have.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN : Does the Rural Electrification Corporation have any target by which total rural electrification of the country will be achieved and if so, what is the estimated cost of total rural electrification ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The corporation is a financing body. It gives loans to various State Electricity Boards and other cooperative organisations. Its finances are about Rs. 150 crores for the Fourth Plan. It has so far sanctioned projects worth Rs. 75 crores.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: May I know whether there is any proposal to expand the kothagudam thermal power station which is situated in Telengana ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is a general shortage in Andhra Pradesh. Our future plans do provide for the expansion of Kothagudam and many other projects.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : The other day the Minister said that some of the State Governments have not utilised the money sanctioned for rural electrification. I want to know the position in Bihar. Will he ask the State Government to see that more progress is made in 1971-72 ?

DR K. L. RAO : Quite so. We are very anxious that the money sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation should be spent as quickly as possible. I shall be drawing the attention of the Bihar Government to expedite it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many rising. They can have a half-honr discussion on this.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Electricity in Gujarat is dearer than in other parts of the country. May I know whether the Minister has recommended to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to reduce the price of gas and residual fuel oil so that electricity may be cheaper in Gujarat ?

DR. K. L. RAO : This concerns the general policy of price fixation of gas and oil. Many years ago we have suggested it but at the moment, it is under discussion between the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Gujarat Government. We have not taken any initiative in this matter.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : May I know whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a time-bound programme of electrification of all the villages in three

years' time and whether the Government of India has approved the scheme ?

DR. K. L. RAO : A number of schemes have been received by us from the State Governments. I do not know exactly which scheme the hon. Member is referring to. Quite a number of schemes have been submitted to us from time to time and they are being cleared as quickly as possible. If the hon. Member writes to me about the particular scheme that he has got in view, I will make enquiries.

MR. SPEAKER : I find that the number of hon. Members standing up are more than those who have already asked questions. I think we can allow a half an hour discussion, if it is demanded. Those who are left out may try their chance there. But we cannot afford to prolong this question indefinitely.

Satpura Thermal Power Station, Madhya Pradesh Lying Idle

*337. SHRI N. K. SANGHI ; Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Satpura Thermal Power Station in the coal belt area in Madhya Pradesh is lying idle for want of coal ;

(b) whether the shortage of coal is due to lack of co-ordination between the power plant and the National Coal Development Corporation and the failure of N.C.D.C. to adequately exploit the coal reserves in the area ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to energise the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Satpura Thermal Power Station is not lying idle for want of coal. The Station is operating in accordance with the system load condition, the number of generating sets in operation at any one time varying from 3 to 4 sets, for which necessary coal is being obtained.

(b) Of the present requirements of coal of about 1900 tonnes per day, N.C.D.C. is supplying about 1200 tonnes only and the balance of 700 tonnes is being obtained from the Pench Valley Coal-fields. The shortfall in the supply of coal from the N.C.D.C.'s own mine of Patherkheda in the vicinity of the power station is on account of shortfall in the production level at the mines and delay in implementing their expansion project which would enable the full needs of Satpura power station being met from these mines.

(c) As already stated, the power station is operating according to the system load demands. However, in view of the necessity for the station to step up generation further for feeding increased power and energy into the Bhakra System action has already been initiated by N.C.D.C. to develop the expansion project at Patherkheda which has already been sanctioned. The supply of coal will now progressively increase to 2500 tonnes per day by 1974-75 which will suffice for stepping up generation at the station. In the meantime, additional coal supplies are being obtained from Pench Valley Coal-fields by rail and road.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : We have just now heard the clamour for electricity all over the country and yet in the Satpura Thermal Power Station only three sets are running against the five sets installed. As against the total demand of 3,500 tonnes of coal we are getting only 1,900 tonnes. May I know how much extra freight has been paid in getting the balance of coal for last year for the third plant of the Satpura Power Station ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Actually, the number is not three ; we have been running four machines now. Apart from coal, one difficulty in the case of Satpura has been transmission lines. The lines we have got are not enough. Therefore, we have recently decided to set up a 220 kv line from Satpura to Itarsi, Bhopal and Rana Pratap Sagar. When that line is completed in the course of one year, then it would be possible to push up the power generation at Satpura. We are also trying to have one Satpura-Nagpur line. When these two lines are established then it is possible that all the power generated at Satpura would be fully utilized. Regarding the question of coal apart from what NCDC is supplying, we are getting it from Pench Valley at an extra cost of Rs. 19 per ton.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Since power shortage is a chronic problem which has created difficulties to the States, what is the difficulty in expediting the lines to Nagpur and Rajasthan so that power can be used by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that there is some delay in the case of inter-State lines. That is why we have recently decided that inter-State lines, inter-regional lines shall be constructed by the State. If there is any delay, we propose to take over the construction of these lines in the Central sector.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Are the government aware that the Satpura Thermal Power Station can run its three generators with the coal which can be extracted from the Patherkeda mine, which is adjacent to the thermal station ? Are they aware that out of four lines only one line is working and the other three are neglected ? Would you take some steps to ensure that these mines work efficiently ? If they work efficiently, will there be any necessity of getting coal from Patherkeda mines in the private sector and paying Rs. 9 per ton extra ? Secondly, is the Minister aware that the capacity of this thermal station can be augmented to 1,000 Kw, as there is adequte coal in the area adjacent to the thermal power station which has not been exploited ? If the government is aware of that, what steps are they taking in the matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is giving information in the form of a leading question. Why does he not ask a direct-question ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It is a direct question. Would they exploit the coal in the coal-bearing area and augment the capacity ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is a very good idea for generation of power and we are programming to make 1,000 kw power in the next decade. It is also true that the coal there can be exploited to meet the demand of the thermal station. Unfortunately, NCDC has not been able to meet all the requirements. There are many reasons for it. Actually, I am most anxious that the coal mine should be worked by the power station, in which case we will get coal much cheaper. This is a matter for discussion between the Madhya Pradesh Government and the NCDC and I wish Madhya Pradesh Government success in their efforts.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : What amoun augmenting the supply ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have already replied to it.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : In view of resistance by certain States for inter-linking the power grids in various States, would the hon. Minister consider making allocation of funds on the basis of certain tie-up with transmission lines.

DR. K. L. RAO : I have not exactly followed the hon. Member. Probably, he means there should be more of transmission lines. I am fully aware of that. We are trying to augment the voltage to a higher level. We are using 220 kw and we are going to have 400 kw so that more power can be transmitted.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : My question was whether the hon. Minister will consider funds tied-up with particular inter-linked transmission lines inter-connecting the various State power grids ?

SHRI K. L. RAO : That is what I submitted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the Satpura Thermal Power Station. How is it linked up with this ?

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Madhya Pradesh has to be linked up with various States...so that more power can be generated by Satpura if transmitted and utilised.

DR. K. L. RAO : That is what I submitted. We are trying to inter-connect every State with other States. Madhya Pradesh is already linked up with Maharashtra. We are going to augment the voltage to a higher level. We are also interconnecting with Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and from Amarkantak to Rihand.

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : Since a lot of coal is being accumulated at Singareni coal mines, what is the exact position of start-

ing power stations in the Singareni coal mines area ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Singareni is full of coal. We are planning for the next decade for further expansion of power in that area.

Electrificatian of Indian Railways

*341. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether scheme for electrification of Railway routes during the Fourth Plan have been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Electrification of the following Railway sections comprising 1758 route kms. have already been approved for being taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan :

	Section	Route Kms.
1.	Virar-Sabarmati	442
2.	Waltair-Kirandul	471
3.	Panskura-Haldia	69
4.	Tundla-Delhi	292
5.	Madras-Vijayawada	484
		1758

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : I understand the Study Team of Railways has recommended electrification of Madras-Cochin Section. May I know from the hon. Minister why the Programme is not included in the Fourth Plan.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : This electrification requires a very high initial investment which is to be justified economically on Sections carrying a very high density of traffic. As and when we feel that the density of traffic is so great that we have to electrify, we will certainly take that into consideration.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the hon. Minister consider electrification of Madras-Arkonan line at the first stage as it being a very heavy traffic area ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a general question about electrification of Indian Railways.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह मांग भी आई है कि बम्बई से बड़ौदा और बड़ौदा से अहमदाबाद बिजली की लाइन चालू की जाय ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मांगें तो आती रहती हैं। इसके बारे में मुझे कोई खास वाकफियत नहीं है।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : The Vijayawada-Madras Electrification was taken up in the Third Five Year Plan. It has not been completed. I want to know the reason.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : As I have already stated the projoect Madras-Vijayawada section has been opprov-ed for execution during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Linking Up of Container Freight Service with International Traffic

*345. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to link up streamlined container freight service with international traffic by the utilisation of container-ships ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) what preparatory work is being done to implement the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The subject is under examination.

(b) and (c). Government of India has appointed a Working Group to go into the matter. The draft report of the Working Group will be finalised shortly, and on its

receipt with the Government, Government will consider this matter.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : In considering this proposal, may I know what are the advantages that the Railways are thinking to gain by this ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : As I have stated the matter has been referred to the Committee. It is only after getting the report that we will be able to know what the position will be.

Narmada River Tribunal

*349. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made by the Narmada River Tribunal ; and

(b) the date by which the Tribunal Report is likely to be presented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The adjudication proceedings are in progress.

(b) While efforts are being made by the Tribunal to complete their work as expeditously as practicable, it ts not possible at this stage to indicate when the adjudication proceedings are likely to be over.

SHRI D. D. DESAI ; In the meantime what arrangements are made by the Covernment to control the flocds of Narmada and to compensate the annual losses due to this flooding by Narmada draining Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The question is about Tribunal. He has asked about controlling the flood of Narmada. The flood can be controlled only after the construction of the dam. In the meantime the Gujarat Government is taking action to protect some of these areas and to remove some of these villagers, to other villages.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : The dam has been withheld for some long time. The position is that hundreds of villages are submerged year after year. Some sort of arrangement and some equity has to be adopted.

DR. K. L. RAO : I could not follow.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Dam construction is withheld because it is submerging some area and a village or a few villages of Madhya Pradesh. Would not Government care to consider similarly a situation where thousands of villages...

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates to the work of the tribunal. But if the hon. Minister is in a position to answer the question, I do not mind...

SHRI D. D. DESAI : The answer given so far was vague and there was no substance in it...

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member is saying, I think, that we are afraid of submerging villages in Madhya Pradesh but we do not care for the submerging of villages in Gujarat, and, therefore, he wants that something must be done about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is flooding of the villages in Gujarat.

DR. K. L. RAO ; I am afraid that this is a theoretical way of talking about things. The tribunal has to sit and give its judgment before we can say that steps can be taken to prevent flood damage or give flood protection in the Narmada valley. It is true that any river towards the end where it joins the sea forms a delta, and that portion is always low, and, therefore, the Broach area is submerged and it is subject to flooding from year to year. But it is quite true that the lands on which flocds and flood damage can be prevented are by the construction of the detention reservoir and the construction of embankments. These two have to await a final decision to be given by the tribunal.

श्री भागीरथ भंदर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नर्बदा के बारे में जो ट्रिबुनल बनाया गया है, वह कब तक फैसला कर देगा ? दूसरा प्रश्न ये जो मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ गांव डूबने जा रहे हैं, वे कितने गाँव हैं, उनमें कितनी भूमि डूबने जा रही है तथा उसके लिए शासन क्या विचार कर रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question

relates to the progress of the work of the tribunal. If the hon. Member wants other details, if he gives separate notice, the hon. Minister will be able to answer it. But it does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Part (b) of the main question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it already.

Report of Inquiry Commission, British India Corporation

*351. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry against the British India Corporation, Kanpur has since been completed ; and

(b) whether Government proposed to lay on the Table of the House the report of inquiry and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to lay on the Table of the House the Report of the Investigating Authority. However, a statement containing salient features of the Report is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Summary containing salient features of the Report on B. I. C. Affairs

1. The Investigation Authority consisting of Shri S. P. Singh found that there was marked deterioration in the affairs of the Corporation during the years 1965 to June, 1968 *i. e.*, the period covered by tbe investigation. He has summed up his findings as follows :—

> "Bank borrowings increased ; credit worthiness declined ; administration became loose in all the units ; the morale of the officers and the staff was adversely affected and serious irregularities occured in the maintenance of accounts. Indigenous wools and raw hides were purchased at rates higher than the prevailing rates. Imprudent methods were adopted in the purchase of import entitlements through N. D. R. in 1966. Large stocks of slow moving and sub-standard goods were produced in both the woollen branches and leather units in 1965-1966 leading to huge accumulation of stocks resulting in heavy losses. The sale of holding interest in the two sugar companies in 1967 was a transaction very much against the interest of the Corporation. The Cooper Allen and North West Tannery Branches were already sick units and they deteriorated further during the year in question. Apart from the defective purchase of raw hides, there was unplanned purchase of stores and chemicals. The policy relating to the sale of civilian footwear was also defective. Shady deals and corrupt practices were resorted to by some of the officers of this unit. All these contributed to the mounting losses. The causes of adverse trading results in all the units were not so much due to the external circumstances or circumstances beyond the contral of the Management as to the internal mismanagement which largely contributed towards the marked deterioration in the affairs of the Corporation. In 1967 the financial position of the Corporation became so bad that cheques for even small sums of Rs. 2.75 or Rs. 3.00 were dishonoured by the State Bank of India."

2. In view of his finding mentioned above, the Investigating Authority concluded that he opinion of the Central Government in 1968, to the effect that the management of the affairs of the Corporation was being conducted in a manner highly deterimental to the undertaking and the public interest, was justified. The Authority recommended that the Central Government may have to consider the desirab lity of issuing appropriate directions to the Compny as provided for under Sections 16(1) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to ensure the competent and efficient management of the undertaking.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : After persistent demands made on the floor of the House, an inquiry commission was appointed to go into the sordid affairs of the British India Corporation in Kanpur. The salient findings of the inquiry commission

are as follows. I would just quote two lines from the report of the commission.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not quote from it .....

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I just want to draw the attention of Government to what exactly they have been doing .....

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want this practice to be adopted by this House. Let the hon. Member kindly ask a straight question. Let him put it in the shape of a question.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : In view of the shady deals and corrupt practices which were found by the inquiry commission, what is it that the Government of India have done, after the report was submitted to Government ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : We have issued several directives, and we are seeing that they are followed by them.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : He says he has given several directives. Is it a fact that even today the executive power vests with the Bajorias, the persons who were responsible for this massive mismanagement in BIC, Kanpur ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : It is true we have not taken over the management,

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : What prevents Government from taking over ? Have not demands been made on the floor of the House ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Political considerations.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA ; No political considerations at all. We are hopeful that if the directives are implemented, things will look up. We are giving a trial before taking over.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is agreed that certain directives have been issued. But the main purpose of the inquiry, and the intention of the late lamented Pandit Nehru, was to take over some of the concerns, specially, Cooper Allen, which has been taken over by Government—I congratulate them on it—and Lal Imli because the major part of the work done by them is for defenee. Now that Shri Uma Shanker Dixit, who was the Chairman, has become a Minister, who is going to be the Chairman ? Also will the executive power remain with the Bojorias or with Government ? This is a matter in which we cannot have a mixed economy. It has to be run efficiently; 35,000 workers are there.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : These are suggestions for action. We are equally eager that things look up and the Corpotion is run properly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My questions were specific. First I asked who is going to be the Chairman now that Shri Dixit has become a Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken note of it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Consider Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have great regard for Shri Oza. But he must answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER : Who does he want ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Any person of integrity, but we do not want a politician, certainly not a defeated politician.

MR. SPEAKER : He asked about the future Chairman.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not future. Who is going to be the Chairman in place of Shri Dixit ? The question I asked was whether the executive power would remain with Government or the Bajorias ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : Beyond giving specific directives for improvement of the management, we cannot at present go. As for the Chairman, the question is being looked into.

Increase in Freight Rates and Passenger Fares

*352. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA ; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over the past 20 years, staff

costs on Indian Railways had gone up by 148 per cent, fuel costs by 153 per cent and repair and maintenance costs by 198 per cent, but freight rates during the same period had risen by 67 per cent and passenger fares by 69 per cent only ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Gavernment did not make corresponding increase in the freight rates and passenger fares ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The latest figures based on the Rivised Estimates of 1970-71 show the following increases in the *per capita* cost of staff and prices of important stores consumed by the Railways and the increases in the average rate charged per passenger kilometre and tonne kilometre between 1951 and 1971 :

	Percentage increase in 1970 -71 over 1950 - 51
per capita post of staff	171
Index of wholesale prices of —	
(a) Coal	138
(b) Mineral oils	102
(c) Electricity	88
(d) Iron & steel manufactures	200
(e) Cement	148
Average rate realised per passenger kilometre	69
Average rate realised per tonne kilometre	69

(b) The reasons are :

(i) Such a steep increase would have far reaching repercussions on the economy of the country.

(ii) It would weaken the competitive position of the Railways, particularly in respect of high-rated commodities and medium-distance passenger traffic.

(iii) It would be strongly resented by rail users.

(iv) It was felt necessary that the benefits flowing from modernisation (dieseliation, electrification and improved signalling) and the economies of scale should be shared with the rail users.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : With the increase of passenger fares and freight, has there been an increase in the facilities, and if so, by what per cent ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Facilities have been increased. The expenditure having risen from Rs. 2.4 crores in 1951-52 to about Rs. 4.5 crores, it is a hundred per cent increase in passenger amenities.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : The hon. Minister has given us figures of increase of fares and freight in the last 20 years ? How do they compare with the fares and freight in neighbouring countries ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I require notice.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : When does the Minister plan to start making efforts towards decreasing, instead of increasing, the fares and freight.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have already indicated in my budget speech as well as in my reply to the general debate on the Railway Budget ; several steps have been taken and the results will be known by the time we reach the stage of the next budget.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether, in order to economise expenditure and bring down the passenger fares and freight rates, they will also think in terms of ushering in a sort of a crash programme to convert the different gauges into one uniform broad gauge ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA ; I have made an announcement of policy on that also.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : In order to economise on expenditure and increase efficiency, would the Minister consider scrapping this obsolete and useless institution of the Railway Board which has been found to be a white elephant ; if not, why not ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry this is not relevant.

Master Plan for Rural Electrification in Rajasthan

*354. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have recommended to the Central Government for selection of 10 Districts in Rajasthan for preparation of a Master Plan for rural electrification ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). No recommendation has been received from the Rajasthan Government regarding preparation of a Master Plan for rural electrification in some selected districts of Rajasthan. A provision of Rs. 14 crores has been made in the State Plan for rural electrification schemes envisaging the energisation of 35000 pumpsets. The Rural Electrification Corporation is also providing additional finance to the Rajasthan State Electricity Boards for implementation of rural electrification schemes. So far the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned five schemes for Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.23 crores for energisation of 9465 pumpsets and electrification of 429 villages. In all, from finances provided in the State Plan and by the Rural Electrification Corporation and other financing institutions, the State Electricity Board expects to energise 50,000 pumpsets and electrify 2800 villages during the Plan period as compared with 19154 pumpsets energised and 2219 villages electrified at the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Is the name of Kotah District also included ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Yes, it is a very important place.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Are you doing something about this Refinance Scheme which provides funds to put electricity in the villages ?

DR. K. L. RAO : We are having a big programme, and for Rajasthan I think five projects have been sanctioned. We are expecting many more projects to be sanctioned because Rajasthan is very backward in rural electrification.

Introduction of direct Train from Delhi to Waltair

*358. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any direct train or bogie/bogies from New Delhi to Waltair ;

(b) if so, the frequency thereof ;

(c) whether III sleeper accommodation is available there considering that passengers have to spend two days and two nights on the train ; and

(d) if not, whether his Ministry is contemplating to provide the said accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A composite First-*cum*-third class through coach.

(b) Twice a week by 15 Dn/16 Up. G.T. Express and the connected 45 Up/46 Dn Express trains.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I have already pointed out in the question that the passengers have to spend two days and two nights on the train. May I know whether the Railway Board is contemplating some facilities to be provided for long-distance travellers ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The answer has been given. The permissibility of the load capacity is the limiting factor. Therefore, it is difficult to accept the suggestion of my hon. friend.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : It is not a suggestion, it is a question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Industrial Units in Backward Areas by Big Business Houses

*331. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to insist upon the big business houses to set up new industrial units and ancillaries in backward regions on certain conditions ;

(b) if so, under what conditions ; and

(c) the number of applications received from big business houses to set up new industrial units since January, 1971 and the number of licences/letters of intent granted under the new decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). It is an accepted policy of the Government to accord preferential and priority treatment to applications for setting up new units or expansion of existing units in industrially backward areas, subject to economic viability and technical feasibility of the proposals. Government have also decided that applications from the Larger Industrial Houses, who are normally expected to participate in and contribute to the establishment of industries in the 'core' and 'heavy investment' sectors, could also be considered for setting up units even in other industries in backward areas where other entrepreneurs are not willing to invest.

(c) During the period from 1-1-1971 to 31-3-1971, 77 applications have been received from concerns belonging to or controlled by the 20 Larger Industrial Houses. Out of these 77 applications, 14 were for the establishment of new undertakings. During this period, 27 Industrial Licences and 2 Letters of Intent have been issued to concerns belonging to or controlled by the 20 Larger Houses. Out of these, 3 licences are for new undertakings and 3 for 'carrying on business', and one letter of intent is for a new undertaking in backward regions.

D lay in construction of Beas-Sutlej Link Project

*332 SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work on Beas-Sutlej Link Project is getting delayed due to paucity of funds ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide funds in time ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) No, Sir. The requisite funds for the Project are being provided.

(b) Does not arise.

मेरठ में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच का स्थापित किया जाना

*338. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल** : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच के मेरठ में स्थापित किए जाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है, यदि हां, तो कब से ;

(ख) इस मांग को करने वाले व्यक्तियों/पक्षों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक ले लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ की मांग करने वाले । संकल्पों की प्रतियां बार एसोसिएशन नृगीना, वलवटरेट बार एशोसिएशन, बुलंदशहर मेरठ बार एसोसिएशन तथा पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश चैम्बर आफ कामर्स, मेरठ से 1969 में प्राप्त हुई थीं । चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की कोई प्रस्थापना इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं थी इसलिए इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विनिश्चय करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Flood Control in Assam

*339. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Govern-

ment has been drawn to the demand made by the Assam Chief Minister to take over the responsibility of flood control in Assam by taking over the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission ; and

(b) if so. the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Assam has written to the Prime Minister stating that the task of controlling the Brahmaputra and its tributaries is beyond the resources of the State Government and that the responsibility should be taken over by the Central Government and has suggested that this matter could be discussed.

This matter is yet to be discussed.

Proposals to Halt Deluxe and Western Express Trains at Sawai Madhopur

*340. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal to halt the Deluxe and Western Express Trains at Sawai Madhopur Junction ; and

(b) if so, from which date the proposal would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The stoppage of 25-Dn/26-Up Airconditioned/ Paschim Express at Sawai Madhopur station has been provided with effect from 1-4-1971.

Issue of Licences to Voltas for Manufacture of Additional Machinery

*342. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Voltas has been licensed for the manufacture of additional machinery of nearly a crore of rupees per year ; and

(b) if so, whether this was scrutinised before hand by the Monopolies Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Voltas were granted an industrial licence in August, 1969 for the manufacture of 12 numbers a year of Rotary-cum-Down Hole Blast Hole Drills valued at Rs. 1.08 crores. The question of scrutiny by the Monopolies. Commission did not arise as the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act had not come into operation then.

Coaches of Calcutta-Bound Coalfield Express Gutted at Dhanbad Station

*343. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 3 coaches of Calcutta-bound Coalfield Express were gutted at Dhanbad Station on the 11th May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the increasing number of accidents to Railway trains such as short circuit etc. ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to avert such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) On 11-5-1971 when the rake of Coalfield Express consisting of 14 coaches was standing berthed in a siding at Dhanbad Station, the dining car and the adjacent third class chair car of the rake caught fire at about 04.15 hours.

(b) An inquiry was held but due to the dining car from where the fire originated having been destroyed by fire, no definite cause could be established.

(c) No, Sir. The facts are otherwise and the incidence of fires in trains has come down significantly. During the year 1970-71 *i.e.* April, 1970 to March, 1971, there were only 12 cases of fires in trains against 47 cases during the previous year *i.e.* 1969-70.

(d) (i) As a result of detailed studies conducted by the Research Designs and Standards Organisation, comprehensive modifications were carried out in the

electrical train lighting system of coaches.

(ii) All coaches particularly wooden bodied coaches are being tested for leaks.

(iii) Insulating sleeves are being provided on leads of fans and junction boxes.

(iv) Branch wiring of coaches is being thoroughly checked during periodical over-haul.

Bottling Plants for Gold Spot and Coca-Cola

*344. SHRI S. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bottling plants bottling Gold Spot in the country in the year 1965 and 1970 and their locations ; and

(b) the number of bottling plants bottling Coca-Cola in the country in the year 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Twenty eight bottling plants were bottling 'Gold Spot' in the country in the year 1970 as against fifeen such plants in the year 1965. A list showing the location of 'Gold Spot' bottling plants is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-344/71.]

(b) Twenty-one bottling plants were bottling 'Coca-Cola' in the year 1970.

Closure of Small Scale Industries due to shortage of Coal and Steel

*346. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of small industrial units in the country are faced with the consequence of closure due to the acute shortage of coal and steel ; and

(b) if so, the total need of these units and the steps taken by Government to meet them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Power in Delhi due to fall of Water Level in Sutlej

*347. SHRI N. S. BISHT :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has stated that Delhi is likely to face an acute shortage of power in case the water level in the Sutlej river does not rise ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to maintain adequate supply of power to Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). In the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 25th May, 1971, I had pointed out that if the inflows into Bhakra did not improve, there would be reduction in generation of about 2 million units per day at Bhakra and as a consequence all the States receiving power from the Bhakra Project would have to cut down their power consumption. This would affect Delhi as well. Accordingly, Government had prepared a scheme for load shedding in Delhi area which was being kept ready for implementation, in case the power supply position at Bhakra aggravates. (However, the position has since improved considerably). The measures included load shedding of about 30 to 50 MW in Delhi by—

(i) Shifting of shop hours.

(ii) banning the use of decorative lights and illumination of fountains.

(iii) regulating cinema shows.

(iv) staggering of industrial loads.

(v) phased load shedding of feeders in different areas of different hours of the day.

Apart from improvement in power generation at Bhakra, commissioning of the 55 MW generating unit at I.P. Station, Delhi in a few weeks' time, commissioning of Badarpur Thermal Power Station next year and inter-connections with neighbour-

ing power systems, will ensure maintenance of adequate supply of power to Delhi.

New Procedure of counting of Votes

*348. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI :
SHRI R. V. BADE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last Elections to Lok Sabha, substantial changes were made in the procedure for counting of votes without consulting the major political parties ; and

(b) if so, the names of the political parties, separately, which supported or opposed the new procedure for counting of votes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). The counting procedure was changed by making suitable amendments to the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, on the basis of the recommendations received from the Election Commission. The procedure thus adopted for amendment of the rules does not constitute any departure from the practice hitherto adopted, nor does the law governing the conduct of elections provide for any prior consultation with the political parties before amendments to rules could be undertaken. A letter dated the 20th January, 1971. jointly signed by the *following* persons belonging to the political parties indicated against their names was received in the Election Commission expressing opposition to the introduction of last minute changes in the rules :

1. Shri Pitamber Dass — Jan Sangh
2. Shri Raj Narain — Samyuktha Socialist Party
3. Shri S. D. Mishra — Congress then led by Shri Nijalingappa
4. Shri R. C. Cooper — Swatantra

No communication opposing the new procedure was received from any other political Parties.

Shortage of Coal in Delhi due to Strike of Railway Workers

*350. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the strike of Railway workers there has been an acute shortage of coal in the capital since January, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Strike of Railway Staff and other factors have affected movement of coal to Delhi since January 1971 and even earlier since September 1970.

Drop in movement of coal to Delhi was caused due to a general drop in coal loading from West Bengal and Bihar fields during 1970-71 and particularly since September 1970 due to the serious difficulties faced by the railways in the Eastern Sector for reasons beyond their control. The single largest factor affecting the smooth train running and supply of wagons to collieries in West Bengal and Bihar fields has been the adverse law and order conditions in West Bengal such as the thefts of wagon fittings, over-head traction wires, telecommunication cables, track materials etc., victimisation of passenger and goods trains, assault and murders of railway staff, looting and arson of railway property at stations and offices, lightning and prolonged strikes by railway staff, bomb attacks at stations, yards and copnies, bundhs, hartals, and other stoppages of work paralysing railway operation and many other such anti-social activities. Proper and effective action to control such activities in a function of the State Governments. The railways on their part have strengthened their own Protection Force in the area to the maximum extent possible. Closest possible co-ordination is being maintained by the Railway authorities at all the levels with the State Government of West Bengal to enable them to deal with such activities effectively. They have been requested at the highest level to take firm and effective steps to restore normalcy in railway working in the area, There has, however, been no improvement in the situation so far. Once the railway working in that area is restored

to normal there will be no difficulty in meeting the coal demands satisfactorily.

Recommendations of Sub-Committee of Development Council on Leather and Leather Goods Industries

*353. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Development Council for Leather and Leather Goods Industries ;

(b) the steps taken by Government for rationalisation of production through mechanisation and modernisation ; and

(c) the main recommendations of the above Sub-Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) ; (a) The recommendations of the Sub-Committee (Machinery Sub-Committee) (apart from those of the Committee and the Panel) were considered and accepted by the Development Council for Leather and Leather goods Industries at their fifth meeting held on 25th November, 1970. These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government and will be implemented to the extent feasible.

(b) Efforts are made by the Government to rationalise the production of leather and leather goods industries through mechanisation and modernisation. Some of the steps taken by the Government in this direction are that liberal import of machinery is being allowed for balancing, modernisation and replacement purposes under the Registered Exporters Policy for these items. In so far as small scale industries are codcerned they are getting necessary help for mechanisation from the National Small Industries Corporation through their hire purchase scheme. Apart from this, the STC is also assisting the small scale units in product development and setting up of fresh capacities.

(c) A statement containing the recommendations of the above Sub-Committee as accepted by the Development Council for Leather and Leather goods Industrtes is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(i) D.C., S.S.I. may assess the present capacity for the manufacture of a leather, footwear and leather goods machinery in the small scale sector and encourage the setting up of a unit for undertaking manufacture of some of these machines.

(ii) D.G.T.D. may also be requested to study the feasibility of setting up of capacities for the manufacture of some of the sophisticated machines, the manufacture of which cannot be undertaken in the small scale sector.

(iii) C.S.1.R. should take concrete steps for developing and exploring the possibilities of indigenous know-how for the manufacture and improvement of some of the machines which are required for those industries with the active participation of C.M.E.R.I. (Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute) and C.I.R.I. (Central Leather Research Institute). If necessary the manufacturers of leather, footwear and leather goods machinery may be associated for getting quick results.

(iv) The proto-type centres run by the National Small Industries Corporation may explore the possibilities of setttng up of capacities for the manufacture of some of the machines with indigenous know-how, if necessary in cooperation with C.M.E.R.I. and C.L.R.I.

(v) Quick changes are taking place in the manufacture of machineries required for tanning, footwear and other leather goods industries. This is obviated because of the necessity to meet demand for high quality and types of leather, footwear and leather goods, which are required in various countries. The methods of construction and manufacture of footwear is changing at a very quick pace. It would be, therefore, advisable to have a Standing Committee appointed by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade to study and watch the progress that is taking place in the machine manufacturing industry in the country and abroad so that the necessary entrepreneurial guidance can be given for setting up of new capacities with latest techniques.

(vi) Some of the shoe machinery manufacturers are finding it difficut to get essential imported components for the production of these machineries in the country because of the non-existence of any provision in the I.T C. Policy for allowing imports according to the approved manufacturing programme. It is, therefore, recommended that when the

new policy for the 1971-72 is announced, specific provision may be made for allowing imports of essential components according to the prrticular manufacturing programme of the machinery manufactures.

(vii) Although there are units for the manufacture of leather, footwear and leather goods in the country, there are not enough trained technicians for the short-term and long-term maintenance of the machines. It is, therefore, suggested that large scale units having machines would train adequate number of people in the maintenance of these machines so that their services can be made use of by new units which are set up i n the country.

(viii) Training of technical personnel for the specific requirements of leather and footwear machinery should be paid adequate attention to. In order to acquaint these technical personnels with the latest advances in such machinery, periodical visits to internationally known machinery fairs should be undertaken. Particularly in the footwear apart from new machines, redical new changes in techniques of production are constantly being evolved, and show technologists in this country should be permitted and encouraged to keep full abreast of such developments.

(ix) Every year the Ministry of Education sponsors several candidates in various banches of industry for training abroad. It is suggested that training in the design, maintenance and manufacture of leather, footwear and leather goods machinery should also be included in the programme.

(x) In case any indigenous manufacturer of all these machineries require their people to be trained abroad or require services of foreign technicians in the manufacture of these machines (including footwear moulds, iudustrial sewing machines, etc.) every facility may be provided by the Government.

Absorption of Retrenched Employees of Railway Electrification Project

*355. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the then Railway Minister assured several Members of Parliament that all the 600 retrenched employees of Railway Electrification Project would be reinstated and absorbed in regular employment anywhere on the Indian Railways ;

(b) if so, how many of them have been absorbed so far and given regular employment ; and

(c) the reasons for not absorbing the entire staff till now ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Several Members of Parliament had represented this matter to my predecessor. His dicision, which is on record, was that the discharged casual labourers of the Railway Electrification should be given preference and also considered against additional vacancies.

(b) and (c). Casual labourers to the tune of 366 have already been taken back in the Railway Electrificatlon Allahabad. In view of the workload tappering off, further chances of any of the casual labourers beiug absorbed are very remote. Efforts have, however, been made to get regular employment for Railway Electrification casual lobourers. After screening, a panel of 158 surplus casual labourers was initially formed, out of which 114 have since joined the Jagadhri, Kalka, Alambagh and Bikaner workshops. 2 further panels of 100 and 117 have since been formed for appointment on the Northern Railway.

Credit from Nationalised Banks for Early Completion of Rajasthan, Gandak, Kosi and Other Canal Projects.

*356. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) Whether the Rajasthan. Gandak, Western Kosi and other big Canal Projects require huge amounts and the major cause of delay in their completion is paucity of funds ; and

(b) whether his Ministry has aproached the Ministry of Finance for securing credit from the nationalised banks for early completion of such projects and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The nationalised banks lend mostly short-term credit and occasionally medium-term credits only. They also lend support to the borrowing programmes of the State Governments, but they do not finance directly irrigation projects which require very long-term loans.

Introduction of Express from New Delhi to Madras.

*357. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to iutroduce an Fxpress to Madras from New Delhi similar to the Rajdhani Express to Culcutta; and

(b) If so, when it ls likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Railways have accepted in principle the need for introduction of a Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Madras. This, however. will have to wait till the route from Mathura to Madras is improved to cater for the higher speed.

Industries Suffering for Wanting Coal

*359. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has stated that there is no shortage of Wagons and Coal also;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board has received representation regarding the demand for coal from the manufacturing industries that they are suffering badly in the country for want of coal; and

(c) Government reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). There is no shortage of railway wagons or coal as such to meet the current level of the country's coal demands.

The Railway Board have, however, received representations from the manufacturing industries about their difficulties in getting coal particularly from the West Bengal and Bihar fields.

These difficulties have been caused by the Railways' inability to function normally in the Eastern sector. The working of Eastern and South Eastern Railways has been seriously affected by the generally poor law and order conditions in West Bengal and the large scale increase in miscreants activities such as, the theft of wagon fittings, overhead traction wires, telecommunication cables, track materials etc., victimisation of passenger and goods trains, assault and murders of railway staff, looting and arson of railway property at stations and offices, lightening and prolonged strikes by staff, bomb attacks at stations, yards and colonies, bundhs, hartals, and other stoppages of work paralysing railway operation and many other such anti-social activities. Proper action to control such activities lies with the State Governments. The Railways on their part have strangthened their own Protection Force in the area to the maximum extent possible. Closest possible co-ordination is being maintained by the Railway authorities at all levels with the State Government of West Bengal to enable them to deal with such activities effectively. They have been requested at the highest level to take firm and effective steps to restore normalcy in railway working in the area. There has, however, been no improvement in the situation so far.

Disruption of Train Service on the Eastern and South Eastern Sectors of Indian Railways

*360. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to state :

(a) whether Government have come to know of several cases whether attempts were made to disrupt service by anti-social and anti-notional elements on the Eastern and South Eastern sectors of the Indian Railways ;

(b) if so, the various instance in this regard known to Government ;

(c) whether he recently called a meeting of senior officers of various Departments to assess the situation ; and

(d) if so, the main points discussed thereat ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—345/71].

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement indicating the decisions taken at the meeting is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—345/71].

Grant of Safety Certificates without Testing the Gears of Newly Introduced Colour Light Signalling

1501. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D. S. T. E. (CLS)/RE/ Kanpur has given safety certificate of newly introduced colour light signalling stations between Allahabad and Tundla ;

(b) whether it is a fact that before giving safety certificates, he has not satisfied himself by testing the gears, as required in safety rules ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) As required under the Rules, the D.S. T. E. (Colour Light Signalling) or A. S. T. E. (Colour Light Signalling) has satisfied himself by testing the gears before giving safety certificates, and where the safety certificate has originally been given by A.S.T.E. (Colour Light Signalling), it has been countersigned by D.S.T.E. (Colour Light Signalling).

(c) Does not arise.

Gap between Supply and Demand of Scooters in Delhi

1502. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether, against an average booking of 100 Bajaj scooters per day in Delhi by its authorised dealers, there is only a supply of 400 scooters per month for the people of Delhi, of which a big chunk is given away to people who are entitled to Government quota ;

(b) if so, whether as a result, the people registering these days at Delhi are told that their turn will come in nine years time from now ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to ease supply position in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The average number of orders booked in Delhi for Bajaj 150 cc scooters is around 60 to 65 scooters per day. Against this rate of booking, an average of 730 scooters per month were supplied to the dealers in Delhi during the period from 1st October, 1970 to 31st May 1971. Of this number, an average of 400 scooters per month were delivered to the Government allottees and the balance to the customers against normal bookings.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) There is a general shortage of scooters not only in Delhi but throughout the country. In order to augment the production of scooters the Government have decided to set up a public sector unit for the manufacture of a scooter of a proven foreign design for an annual capacity of 1,00,000 numbers. In addition, letters of intent have been granted to 18 parties for the manufacture of scooters based on indigenous designs and resources, for a total annual capacity of 4 14,000 numbers. Applications for substantial expansion from the existing scooter manufacturers, including M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd., are also at present under consideration. It is expected that, with the implementation of these schemes, the supply position of scooters in the country would ease over a period of time.

Complaint against Yenkay Speedometer used in Lambretta Scooters

1503. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaint from actual Lambretta Scooter owners about certain inherent manufacturing defects in the "Yenkay" speedometers made by a Bangalore firm and used in Lambretta scooters by the Automobile Products of India, Bombay ;

(b) if so, the numbers thereof and the actual nature of complaints against these speedometers ; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESEWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Althought no complaints about manufacturing defects in the "Yenkay" Speedometres fitted in Lambretta scooters have been received by the Ministry of

Industrial Development from the scooter owners, the manufacturers of Lambretta scooters have reported to the Ministry that 335 complaints in this regard were received by them from the scooter owners during the year 1970-71. The scooter manufactures had taken up the matter with the Bangalore firm and in cases where complaints were received during the warranty period, the defective speedometers have been replaced. The Bangalore firm manufacturing these speedometers has reported that the defects complained of were (a) flickering of the needle and (b) non-functioning of the Odometer. According to them the defects are not due to use of inferior material for producing plastic components as the same material has been used in all types of speedometers with no complaints. The manufacturers claim that the number of complaints constitute less than 3% of the number of speedometers supplied over a period.

The Bangalore firm has explained that they have investigated the defect in detail and are taking corrective action to achieve closer tolerances between the Odo wheel and the traffic wheel to withstand heavy vibrations obtained in Indian road conditions.

मन्दसौर स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर रेलवे आउट एजेंसी का पुनः खोला जाना

1504. **डा०लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के मदसौर स्टेशन से सीतामढ़ी तक माल भेजने के लिए कोई रेलवे आउट एजेंसी थी जिसे बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र के नागरिकों तथा व्यापारियों ने इस एजेंसी को बनाये रखने के लिये अनुरोध किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमतैया) : (क) जी हां। सीतामऊ में एक आउट एजेंसी थी जो मंदसौर रेलवे स्टेशन द्वारा संचित थी

(ख) यह आउट एजेंसी यातायात न मिलने के कारण बन्द कर दी गई थी ।

(ग) जी हां। आउट एजेंसी को फिर से खोलने के लिए 1966 में अभ्यावेदन मिले थे लेकिन उसके बाद नहीं मिले ।

(घ) आउट एजेंसी चलाने के लिये एक एजेंट चुनने के वास्ते, 1966 में दो बार टेंडर मांगे गये थे लेकिन कोई उपयुक्त व्यक्ति आगे नहीं आया। अतः इस आउट एजेंसी को फिर से खोलने का विचार छोड़ दिया गया है ।

अत्यावश्यक सामग्री की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों का बन्द होना

1505. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात, लौह अयस्क, ढलवां लोहा तथा अल्यूमीनियम की चादरों और सोडे की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में कई लघु उद्योग बन्द हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऊद्योगपतियों को उक्त सामग्री की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Changes in Present Set-up of Judiciary

1506. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce some change in the present set-up of the judiciary in the country to ensure quick implementation of its policies ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken so far to implement the changes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Introduction of a Comprehensive Legislation for amending Procedural Law and Criminal Matters

1507. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of Judges appointed to go into the problem of arrears in the High Courts has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Coal to North Bihar Area

1508. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether North Bihar has been allowed to suffer with regards to the supply of coal in the name of Rational Movement ;

(b) whether the supply of coal to North Bihar is allowed *via* Barauni which will not only cost less to consumers but it will also create an additional market in that region ; and

(c) is so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps to see that this long felt demand of North Bihar is met at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). There is no restriction to the booking of coal to North Bihar *via* Garhara. Such movement is, however, rational from the Raniganj coalfields only, except for soft coke and hard coke which can move even from the Jharia field to North Bihar *via* Garhara as the size of movement involved is comparatively small. The other coal originating from Jharia and Karanpura fields has to move *via* Manduadih due to the operational difficulties involved in its movement *via* Garhara. Enough coal is available in the Raniganj fields to meet the requirements of North Bihar.

Alleged Political interference in the day to day Administration of Railways

1509. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether a top ranking retired official of the Railways has in reply to a questionnaire circulated by the United News of India expressed the opinion that politicians from Ministers to trade union leaders and party workers interfered in the day-to-day administration of the Railways, corroding staff discipline and seriously imparing efficiency; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is considered that for the satisfactory functioning of an organisation like the Railways it is desirable that there is no interference with day-to-day conduct of affairs by political or other external authorities. In a letter dated 23rd March, 1971 addressed to all Members of Parliament, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport has appealed to them to desist from taking up matters relating to the service conditions of individual Government employees and to set sound conventions designed to assist members in the performance of their Parliamentary duties.

Indianisation of Superior Posts in Foreign owned Companies

1510. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :
SHRI SHYAMANAND MISHRA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the progress made towards Indianisation of superior posts in the foreign owned and foreign controlled companies in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The Indianisation of superior posts in foreign-owned and foreign controlled companies has registered a steady progress at all levels. The following statement shows the number of Indians and non-Indians employed in foreign and foreign controlled companies on salaries of Rs. 2000/- and mensum.

Years (as on 1st Jan.)	No. of Indians employed	%age of Indians in the total employment	No. of non-Indians employed*	%age of non-Indians in the total employment	Total No of persons employed
1960	1978	35.2	3633	64.8	5611
1961	2322	40.8	3373	59.2	5695
1962	2869	47.0	3229	53.0	6098
1963	3161	51.9	2934	48.1	6095
1964	3736	58.1	2696	41.9	6432
1965	4585	63.9	2590	36.1	7175
1966	5198	68.8	2355	31.2	7553
1967	6151	74.7	2080	25.3	8231
1968	7046	80.1	1751	19.9	8797
1969	7802	83.5	1544	16.5	9346
1970	8604	86.6	1326	13.4	9930

*Excluding foreign short-term technicians.

State Trading in Consumer Goods

1511. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce State Trading System throughout India for main consumer goods in order to stabilise prices; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There is no proposal to introduce State Trading System for main consumer goods.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Units to provide employment to unemployed Engineers

1512. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industrial units for the manufacture of components for the Thumba Rocket Launching Station are being proposed by Government to be started for unemployed engineers;

(b) whether similar schemes to provide employment to unemployed Engineers of other areas have been envisaged by Government; and

(c) if so, where new industrial units for the proposed schemes will be located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee of technical Officers was constituted to select schemes and suitable technicians and entrepreneurs to run them.

(b) and (c). Government gives all encouragement to similar small scale ancillary units being set up wherever large undertakings exist.

जयपुर में राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच को पुनः खोलना

1513. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार, राजस्थान के लोगों द्वारा

अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयों और उनकी निरन्तर मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुये राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय की बैंच पुन: खोलने की आवश्यकता समझती है ; और

(ख) क्या विधि आयोग की यह सिफारिश कि राज्यों में उच्च न्यायालय पृथक-पृथक बैंचों के स्थान पर एक ही उच्च न्यायालय होना चाहिये, किसी भी अन्य राज्य में क्रियान्वित नहीं की गई है और राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय की जयपुर स्थित बैंच को उपर्युक्त सिफारिश के आधार पर बन्द कर दिये जाने के कारण केवल राजस्थान के लोगों को कठिनाई हो रही है ?

विधि और न्याय मन्त्रालय मे राज्य-मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय की जयपुर स्थित न्यायपीठ 1958 में राजस्थान राजधानी जांच समिति की सिफारिश पर तोड़ दी गई थी और उस विनिश्चय का कोई सम्बन्ध विधि आयोग की सिफारिश के साथ नहीं था। उच्च न्यायालय की कोई न्यायपीठ उसके मुख्य स्थान से भिन्न किसी स्थान में होनी चाहिये या नहीं इस पर सबसे पहले राज्य सरकार को, उच्च न्यायालय के साथ परामर्श करके विचार करना होता है। राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ जयपुर में फिर स्थापित करने की कोई भी प्रस्थापना राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Steel shortage for wagon building Industry in West Bengal

1514. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the wagon building units in West Bengal are on the verge of bankruptcy due to steel shortage; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save these industries?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Wagon builders in West Bengal have however complained about inadequate supply of steel for wagon orders.

(b) The requirments of steel for wagon orders are sponsored by the Ministry of Railways under the same priority as given to Railways' own requirements. However wagon builders have not been able to fully avail the allocation of indigenous supply given to them due to financial difficulties.

Further, to meet the shortfall in indigenous supply in certain categories, Railway Board have arranged import of about 15230 tonnes of steel from their own resources, during the period April '70 to May '71. Government have also permitted all industries including the wagon builders to import steel to the extent of 50% of their last year's utilisation under public notice No. 140 of Sept. 1970.

Rise in prices of Consumer Goods and Essential Commodities

1515. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO ;
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of consumer goods and essential commodities have considerably increased in the Union Territory of Delhi and other parts of the country during the last three months ;

(b) if so, the extent of rise in price index during this period ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to control price rise of essential commodities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The prices of consumer goods and essential commodities have generally maintained a steady trend in the Union Territory of Delhi. As regards the country as a whole, a statement is attached showing variations in the wholesale price indices of selected consumer goods as between January and April, 1971.

(c) The Government is taking all possible steps towards maintenance of price stability and policies and measures for checking price increases are kept under continuous review.

STATEMENT

Indcx Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(Monthly Averages (1961-62=100)

	January 1971	April 1971	Percentage change (April 1971 over January 1971)
Rice	189.8	196.9	+3.7
Wheat	211.7	205.2	—3.1
Bajra	141.7	127.7	—9.9
Gram	221.1	201.4	—8.9
Arhar	303.9	260.1	—14.4
Potatoes	136.4	111.4	—18.3
Onions	102.8	95.2	—7.4
Milk	218.5	235.4	+7.7
Ghee (pure)	202.5	201.5	—0.5
Mustard oil	280.2	208.7	—25.5
Groundnut oil	219.9	206.8	—6.0
Vanaspati	185.2	182.0	—1.7
Eggs	171.4	133.0	—22.4
Fish	294.4	323.2	+9.8
Meat	188.3	195.3	+3.7
Sugar	157.5	157.5	No change
Gur	202.8	245.6	+21.1
Tea	122.1	133.2	+9.1
Coffee	211.7	155.9	—26.4
Spices and condiments	306.8	283.5	—7.6
Processed food	165.8	165.3	—0.3
Kerosene	176.2	176.2	No change
Cycles	119.3	121.1	+1.5
Cotton manufactures	157.0	159.7	+1.7
Silk and rayan manufactures	120.7	123.7	+2.5
Woollen manufactures	182.0	183.2	+0.7
Leather products (shoes)	92.1	92.1	No change
Aluminium utensils	148.4	148.4	No change
Pottery goods	138.4	138.4	No change
Toilet requisites	144.5	144.6	+0.1
Soap	144.7	144.7	No change
Lamps and lanterns	160.5	160.5	No change
Matches	114.1	114.1	No change

Closure of Match Factories in South India

1516. SHRI DINESH JOARDAR : SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn closure of hand-made match factories in South India, particularly in Sivakasi, due to short supply of essential raw materials ;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to provide raw materials such as 'match wax' and blue match paper in time ;

(c) whether the foreign controlled match sector has been allotted such materials according to its full requirements ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir ; but certain representations were received from Hand-made match factories and their Associations in Tamil Nadu in regard to non-availability of adequate essential raw materials such as match-wax and blue match-paper. The matter regarding the supply of match-wax is being attended to. As regerds blue match-paper, the paper mills have been requested to take necessary steps to maintain supplies of this item to the small scale match manufacturers.

(c) and (d). Both blue match-paper and paraffin wax are indigenously available and no allocations of these materials are being made to large scale match factories.

उत्तराखंड में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्य

1517. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तराखंड में थोड़े से क्षेत्र के अन्दर ही उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में भिन्नता पाई जाती है क्योंकि वहां रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण वस्तुओं का परिवहन मोटर गाड़ियों, मजदूरों तथा खच्चरों आदि से किया जाता है जिससे भाड़ा-लागत बढ़ जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) परिवहन व्यय में विभिन्नता होने के कारण उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कीमतों का कम या अधिक होना अपरिहार्य है। विषय भूप्रदेश होने के कारण उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र में परिवहन सुविधाओं के विकास में अधिक समय लगने की सम्भावना है, इससे उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कीमतों में घट-बढ़ कम होता है।

Issue of Industrial licences to Big Business Houses

1518. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Andrew Yule, Walchand, T. V. Sundaram Iyengar Amin and Rallis have got new industrial licences during April, 1970 to April. 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the dates on which these new licences were issued to the aforesaid Big Business Houses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). During the period from 1st April, 1970 to 30th April, 1971, industrial licences were issued to all the industrial Houses referred to, except T. V. Sundaram Iyengar. The number and dates of the licences issued to each of the industrial groups are given below :

	House	No. of Licences	Date of Licences
1.	Andrew Yule	3	14-4-1970 22-12-1970 19-1-1971
2.	Walchand	4	31-12-1970 2-1-1971 18-1-1971 4-2-1971
3.	Amin	4	18-6-1970 14-8-1970 9-12-1970 16-1-1971
4.	Rallis	1	16-11-1970

Only one licence issued to M/s. Andrew Yule is for establishment of a new undertaking. The other licences are for carrying on the business of the undertaking, for substantial expansion or for manufacture of new article in an existing undertaking.

Cuttack-Paradeep Railway Line

1519. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to to state :

(a) whether the construction of the Cuttack-Paradeep Railway line is going on according to the schedule ; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Flood forecasting and Warning Centres

1520. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up flood forecasting and warning centres in various regions of the county ; and

(b) if so, the names of places (Statewise) were such stations (i) have been set up and (ii) are likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The central Government have set up flood forecasting Centres in the most vulnerable areas in the country for issue of forecasts of floods. The details of these centres are as follows :

Location of flood forecasting centre	Location of Control room	Rivers for which forecasts are issued
1. Gauhati (Assam)	Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Nalbari, Barpota Road, Goalpara, Silchar (Assam)	Main Brahamputra. Pagladiya. Manas, Beki and Barak.
2. Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)	Nil	Teesta
3. Patna (Bihar)	Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Birpur (Bihar)	Ganga from Buxer to Farakka. Burhi Gandak, Kamla Balan, Bagmati and Kosi.
4. Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	Allahabad, Varanasi, Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Main Ganga at varanasi Ghagra, Rapti and Gomti.
5. Surat (Gujarat)	Broach (Gujarat) Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh)	Narmada and Tapi.

6. Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	Balasore (Orissa) Bajahnundry (Andhra Pradesh)	Subarnarekha, Burhabalang, Baitarni, Brahmani, Rushikulya and Mahanadi.
7. New Delhi	New Delhi	Yamuna and Sahibi.

There if no propcsal at present for setting up further centres and control rooms during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Setting up of a Tyre plant in Public Sector with Japanese Collaboration

1521. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised a proposal to set up a Tyre Plant in the Public Sector with Japanese collaboration ;

(b) if so, the site selected for this plant ; and

(c) the estimated production capacity of of the plant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cost Estimate of Gumti Hydel Project

1522. SHRI DASARATHA DEV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of Gumti Hydel Project, Tripura ;

(b) whether the cost has been revised, if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) the revised cost estimate of the project ; and

(d) whether the progress of the work is satisfactory and, if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The present estimated cost of Gumti Hydel project is Rs. 633.31 lakhs.

(b) The estimated cost as sanctioned in January, 1965 was Rs. 312.62 lakhs and has since been revised. The reasons for the revision of the cost are (i) change in the design features of the dam from earth-cum-rock fill dam to brick masonry-cum-concrete dam ; (ii) provision of a partly open and partly cut and cover-channel as against a brick-lined power channel originally ; (iii) increased provision for residential and non-residential buildings ; (iv) general increase in the cost of equipment and (v) corresponding increase on establishment and other indirect charges.

(c) The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 633.31 lakhs.

(d) There has been some slippage in the targets of execution of various items of works. The reasons may be attributed to the delay in the supply of explosives for excavation, difficulty in the procurement of steel, lack of proper road and rail communication facilities, maintenance trouble with the construction machinery used by the contractors and late supply of construction power.

Strike by workers of Railway Goods Shed, Alwaye (Kerala)

1523. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers in the Railway Goods shed, Alwaye (Kerala) launched a one-day token strike on the 5th May, 1971 in support of their demands ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Certain labourers engaged by the merchants' contractors at Alwaye Goods shed struck work for one hour on 5-5-1971 and again from 8-5-1971 to 11-5-1971.

(b) and (c). They demanded higher wages. The contractors having agreed to increase their wages, the strike was called off and the labourers resumed work from 12-5-1971.

Increase in berths and seats in Dehradun Express and Janata Express between Bombay Central and Kotah

1524. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of berths and seats in the Dehradun Express and Janata Express between Bombay Central and Kotah ; and

(b) if so, the number of berths and seats proposed to be increased in these trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The load of 19Dn/20Up Bombay-Dehradun Express has been augmented by 3 bogies between Kota and New Delhi and of 23Dn/24Up Bombay Delhi Janata Express by one III class coach to clear the summer rush.

Conversion of Miraj-Kurduvadi-Latur Line into Broad Gauge (South Central Railway)

1525. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey for conversion of the narrow gauge line between Miraj-Kurduvadi-Latur into broad gauge has been completed ;

(b) if so, what are the findings ; and

(c) when the work on this line would be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Engineering and traffic surveys for the conversion of the Miraj-Kurduwadi-Latur N.G. section to B.G. were carried out in 1956-57 and the project was found to be unremunerative. However, based on the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969, a traffic survey for assessing the present day traffic prospects and justification for the conversion of only the Kurduwadi-Pandharpur N.G. section to B.G. has now been undertaken. A decision regarding the conversion of the line will be taken after the survey is completed and the results thereof become known.

Schemes for Expansion of Paper Mills

1526. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the big paper mills have submitted schemes for expansion ;

(b) if so, for how long these schemes are pending, and how many have got clearance ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the disposal of the remaining cases in view of the acute shortage of paper in the country.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Since re-licensing of paper industry in February, 1970, fifteen applications have been received from big paper mills. Of these, seven have already been approved. Three applications received in 1970 are under examination from the angle of Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Five applications received recently are under various stages of procession.

Reform of Election Laws

1527. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the election Commission has reiterated its earlier plea for reform of Election Laws ; and

(b) if so, the nature of reforms suggested and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two statements containing the main recommendations of the Election Commission were laid on the Table of the House on the 24th February, 1970, in reply to Starred Question No. 50. Some more recommendations of the Election Commission are contained in its Report on Mid-term Elections 1968-69 (Vol. I—General) which was laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1970. The recommendations are being examined.

उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन

1528. **श्री राम चन्द्र विकल** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनकी अध्यक्षता में केन्द्रीय उद्योग सलाहकार परिषद् की मई, 1971 में हुई बैठक में उद्योगों के प्रोत्साहन देने के क्या निर्णय लिये गये हैं : और

(ख) उक्त परिषद के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) सम्भवत: आशय उद्योगों की केन्द्रीय सलाहकार परिषद की स्थाई समिति जिसकी बैठक 12 मई, 1971 को हुई थी से है। बैठक में जिन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया वे (1) लाइसेंस नीति का सरलीकरण करने (2) औद्योगिक विकास अनुसन्धान से सम्बन्धित थे बैठक में उक्त विषयों के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य विचार विनिमय किया गया। बैठक में विचारित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विषयों में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने में होने वाला विलंब कम करना सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा लाइसेंस आवेदनों के विभिन्न पहलुओं का समकालिक निपटान उदाहरणार्थ पंजीगत वस्तुओं का आयात विदेशी सहयोग आदि उपयुक्त मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों और कसौटियों का निर्धारित करना और साथ-साथ स्वीकृति सुलभ कराने के आधार निश्चित करना, जानकारी का आयात करना, देशी औद्योगिकी (तकनोलौजी) को विकसित करना, विदेशी सहयोग, अनुसन्धान और विकास के लिये प्रोत्साहन देना आदि थे। बैठक में दिये गये सुझाव सरकार की जानकारी में है और आवश्यक होने पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

(ख) उद्योगों की केन्द्रीय सलाहकार परिषद की स्थायी समिति के गठन सम्बन्धी जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—346/71]

मेरठ में एक आयकर अधिकरण बेंच की स्थापना

1529. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल** : क्या **विधि और न्याय** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ में एक आयकर अधिकरण बेंच की स्थापना करने के बारे में मेरठ जिले के नागरिकों का एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल उनको मिला था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांग पूरी करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) मेरठ में आयकर अपील अधिकरण की न्यायपीठ स्थापित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Thefts, Chain Pulling, etc. in Railways

1530. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of thefts in running trains, thefts of overhead wiring, stoppage of trains by alarm chain pulling and the number of occasions on which the Railway Protection Force had failed to save Railway properties, showed alarming increase in 1970-71 as compared to 1969-1970 ;

(b) if so, the total number of such instances category-wise during that period ;

(c) the estimated loss suffered by Government as a result thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to arrest the alarming increase in such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, there has been some increase.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—347/71].

Production and Export of Shoes by Bata Company (P) Ltd., Batanagar (West Bengal

1531. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the value of production of shoes by the Bata Shoe Company (P) Ltd., Batanagar (West Bengal) between 1968 and 1970 and the share of the company in the total production of shoes in the organised sector at present ;

(b) the country-wise value of exports of shoes by the Company, year-wise, during the last three years and the share of the Company in the total export of shoes from India at present ;

(c) the target of shoe exports, in value as well as in number of pairs, by India for the current year and the estimated share of the Bata Shoe company in the total anticipated export during this year ; and

(d) whether any export supply has been rejected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The value of production of footwear by M/s Bata Shoe Company (P) Limited, Batanagar in the last three years was as under :—

Year	(*Value in Rs. lakhs*)
1968	2264.2
1969	2254.5
1970	2041.8

The share of this company in the total production of footwear in the organised sector during 1970 was about 55%.

(b) No company-wise statistics of export of footwear are maintained. A statement containing the country-wise value of export of shoes by Bata Shoe Company as furnished by the company itself is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—348/71]. The share of the company with respect to the total exports of the country during January to November, 1970 was about 37%.

(c) The exports target of shoes for the year 1971-72 is fixed at Rs. 16.27 crores of which Bata Shoe Company expects to effect exports to the tune of Rs. 4.70 crores during 1971.

(d) No, Sir. However, according to the firm some export business had been lost due to their inability to meet the price and delivery requirements.

Cost of Power Generation in Comparison to other Countries

1532. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of generation (per unit) of (1) hydro-electric power, (2) thermal power and (3) nuclear power in India.

(b) the comparative cost of generation of each category of power in the U.S.A., Canada, the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. ; and

(c) whether compared to those countries, our generation cost is higher and if so, the factors responsible for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. The reasons for lower cost of power generation in foreign countries are :

(i) lower plant cost ;

(ii) economies of scale by use of much larger sizes of generating units ;

(iii) use of modern techniques in management and operation of power stations ; and

(iv) large scale transport of fuel by unit trains and pipelines.

Statement

(All figures in Paise/kwh)

Name of the country	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear
1	2	3	4
India	1.5 to 4	4 to 6 (at minehead) 6 to 11 (at remote locations)	5.6
U.S.A.	1.5	4.5	*
U.S.S.R.	0.8	4 to 6.7	4.17
Canada	*	6.85	*
U.K.	*	5.25	4.8

*Representative figure not available.

Collaboration Agreements with Japan

1533. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of collaboration agreements in the private sector entered into with the Japanese industrialists during the last thsee years ;

(b) the total amount of capital involved and the share of the Japanese counterparts in this total amount, in respect of each agreement ; and

(c) the articles that are being produced, or are proposed to be produced, in each of the joint ventures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total number of cases involving Indo-Japanese collaboration approved by the Government during the last 3 years is as below :

Year	Total No. of cases approved	Cases which involve financial participation by Japanese firms
1968	12	1
1969	15	—
1970	25	4

(b) and (c). Information in respect of cases which involve financial participation by Japanese firms, as per approvals given, is as below :

S. No.	Name of the Indian party	Name of the Japanese firm	Total equity capital	Share capital of Japanese firm	Item of manufacture
			(Rs. Lakhs)		
1.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd., Ernakulam	Hitachi Ltd. Tokyo, Japan	183.17	22.52	Radiators, bushings, on-load tap changers
2.	Shri C. L. Anand Eranakulam, Cochin	Toshiba Rayoxac Co. of Japan	60.00	24.00	Dry Cells
3.	M/s. B.G. Modi and Co., Bombay	M/s. Osako Godo Co. Ltd. Japan	1.68	0.42	Coconut shell charcoal
4.	Shri D. D. Lakhanpal, Bombay	M/s. Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. of Japan	62.50	25.00	Dry cells
5.	Shri P. Obul Reddy, Madras	—do—	62.50	25.00	Dry cells

Protection of Azhiekal Coast in Cannanore District of Kerala from Sea-Erosion

1534, SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been proposed to protect the Azhiekal Coast in Cannanore district of Kerala from the menace of sea-erosion;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) when the work on the scheme is expected to begin ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY GF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) : A scheme for constructing a sea wall in a length of 550 m in continuation of the existing sea wall of 450 m length, for the protection of Azhiekal coast, has been prepared by the Government of Kerala and administratively sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 11.20 lakhs.

(c) The State Government have reported that the work on the scheme is being started. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for this scheme in the Annual Plan of 1971-72.

Coastal Railway Linking Ernakulam and Quilon

1535. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for the construction of coastal Railway Linking Ernakulam and Quilon: and

(b) if so, Government's decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A traffic survey for a new line from Ernakulam to Kayankulam (an existing Railway station near Quilon) via Alleppey is in progress and is likely to be completed by the end of August, 1971. A decision regarding the construction of the line will be taken after its financial viability is established through the traffic survey.

Conversion of Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur line into broad gauge and new Railway Track between Dholpur and Gangapur Cities

1536. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the scheme to convert the Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur metre gauge line into a broad gauge line and to lay a new Railway track between Dholpur and Gangapur cities; and

(b) if so, when this scheme is going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of over bridges at Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur Junctions.

1537. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had a plan to start the construction of an over-bridge at Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur Junctions in 1970-71; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) : At the request of the Government of Rajasthan, the works for provision of over-bridges at Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur were included in the Western Railway's Works Programme for the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively. However, the works could not be commenced so far as the estimates for the road approaches have not been furnished by the state Government. The Railway would sanction the works after receipt of the estimates for the road approaches from the State Government together with an undertaking to bear their share of the cost in accordance with the extent procedure and execute the work on the bridge proper thereafter.

उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में नये रेलवे स्टेशनों का खोला जाना

1538. **श्री पन्नालाल बारुपाल** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में नये रेलवे स्टेशन खोले जाने की लोग निरंतर रूप से मांग कर रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कई सर्वेक्षण भी किये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अभी तक विशेषकर जैतसर और मोहन नगर, रंग महल और पीली-बंगा और खनाणियां और एलनाबाद रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच नये रेलवे स्टेशन और हाल्ट स्टेशन न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर मंडल में निम्नलिखित 6 नये गाड़ी-हाल्ट पहले से ही खुले हैं :

क्रम सं०	हाल्ट का नाम	जिस तारीख को खोला गया
1.	रायसिंह नगर और गजासिंह-पुर के बीच 'फौजुवाला' ।	20-8-70
2.	भिवानी और मन्हेरु स्टेशनों के बीच 'धाना लाडनपुर, ।	1-9-70
3.	सिवानी और झूंपा स्टेशनों के बीच 'साइनिवास' ।	2-10-70
4.	बिग्गा और परसनेऊ स्टेशनों के बीच 'सीतल नगर' ।	2-11-70
5.	सिरसा और सुचान कोटली स्टेशनों के बीच 'बाजेकन' ।	17-12-70
6.	एलेनाबाद और खनानिया स्टेशनों के बीच 'मुरेरा' ।	4-1-71
7.	**जैतसर और मोहन नगर के बीच गाड़ी हाल्ट**	
8.	**रंगमहल और पिलीबंगा के बीच गाड़ी हाल्ट**	

के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि इन गाड़ी हाल्टों का निर्माण कार्य शुरु नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि राजस्थान नहर पर पुलों के निर्माण के कारण मूलतः प्रस्तावित स्थानों से हटना आवश्यक हो गया । नये सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट मिल गयी है और उन पर विचार हो रहा है ।

दिल्ली और अबोहर और दिल्ली और हिन्दु-मलकोट के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों का विस्तार

1539. **श्री पन्नालाल बारुपाल** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और अबोहर तथा दिल्ली और हिन्दुमलकोट के बीच चलने वाली दो रेल गाड़ियों का उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में श्रीगंगानगर तक चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यातायात की दृष्टि से पर्याप्त औचित्य नहीं है ।

Shortage of Cement

1540. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of cement in Bombay and some other areas in the country;

(b) whether price of cement has also gone up;

(c) if so, the reasons for the shortage of cement in these areas: and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). on account of shortage of wagons and non availability of steamers, coal, etc., and also due to seasonal spurt in the de-

mand, there have been local shortages in Bomboy and some other areas in the country. There is, however, no rise in the price of cement.

(d) All Cement Producers have been alerted to expedite despatches to meet full requirements. Factories normally not supplying to Bombay City have also been instructed to despatch cement to Bombay to meet the demands. Railyway authorities have also been asked for additional wagons for movement of cement.

Issue of Licence to Zenith Steel Pipes

1541. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a licence has been given to Zenith Steel Pipes for the manufacture of Shear knives, Mill Rollers, Dyes, Jigs and Fixtures ;

(b) if so, when was this licence issued ; and

(c) whether this was scrutinised by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 23rd November, 1970.

(c) No, Sir.

Reinstatement of Retrenched Employees of Olavakkode Division, Kerala

1542. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Goverment has been drawn to the Satyagraha launched by the retrenched Railway employees who were working in Olavakkode Division, Kerala, before the office of the Divisional Executive Engineer during April last, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the Railway authorities have implemented Government's decision to reinstate those retrenched workers in the service ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Some casual labourers under the Executive Engineer, Ernakulam South, who were retrenched on completion of the project they were engaged for, resorted to an agitation.

(b) and (c). There has been no decision to reinstate the retrenched workers. Casual labourers with longer service are available for the reduced workload. However, efforts are bing made to find alternative employment for the retrenched workers with Railway contractors in the area.

Seminar on Water Resources of Rajasthan and Gujarat

1543. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-day Seminar on water resources of Rajasthan and Gujarat was held in Jaipur during the 2nd week of May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held in the seminar ; and

(c) the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Yes. A seminar was organised by the Geological Survey of India of the Ministry of Steel and Mines on the 5th and 6th May. 1971 at Jaipur.

Several aspects of surface water and ground water resources of Rajasthan and Gujarat, including methods of exploration by Geo-physical and Geo-chemical methods and assessment of quality and problems such as desalination, deflouridation and management of water resources etc., were discussed.

(c) The Seminar was of a technical nature and its proceeding are under preparation.

Attack on Railway Stations on Eastern Railway Sealdah Division

1544. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three Railway stations on the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway

were attacked by a group of miscreants on the 1st May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the extent of loss to Railway property ; and

(c) the number of persons killed/injured in the said incident ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Loss to the extent of Rs. 5000 was caused to Railway property.

(c) No person was killed or injured.

बम्बई स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग उपनिदेशक द्वारा धन का दुर्विनियोग

1545. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई के केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के कार्यालय में एक व्यक्ति से दस्तावेद सम्बन्धी साक्ष्य सहित इस आशय की शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि बम्बई स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के उपनिदेशक ने 20 लाख रुपये का दुर्विनियोग किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बिजली की कमी के कारण फरीदाबाद स्थित कारखानों को हुई हानि

1546. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 23 अप्रैल, 1971 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि गत तीन महीनों में फरीदाबाद में बिजली की कमी के कारण 800 कारखानों को उत्पादन में 30 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त हानि को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां । सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच से पता चलता है कि जनवरी, 1971 से मई, 1971 तक फरीदाबाद स्थित उद्योग में बिजली की कमी के कारण 15 प्रतिशत से 30 प्रतिशत तक उत्पादन घन्टों की हानि हुई है । उत्पादन मूल्य की हानि का ठीक-ठीक सुनिश्चय नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) हरियाणा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड फरीदाबाद में एक 55 एम० डब्ल्यू थर्मल प्लांट लगा रहा है जिसके 1974 तक चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है । इस प्लांट के पूरे हो जाने से, यह आशा की जाती है कि फरीदाबाद क्षेत्र में बिजली की कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी, इसके अलावा, और ट्रांसफार्मेशन क्षमता बढ़ाकर स्थानीय वितरण व्यवस्था में वृद्धि की जा रही है ।

Suggestions of U.N. Geothermal Experts

1547. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion made by the U.N. Geo-thermal experts Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Maldev, that India can utilise its geo-thermal resources to provide electricity and drinking water in inacessible areas ; and

(b) whether the suggestion has been examined by Government and if so, the further steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a first step, the potential geo-thermal areas will have to be thoroughly investigated to establish the feasibility of useful application in power generatton and other fields.

The reference to "drinking water" is to a process of desalination using the steam/hot water from geo-thermal sources. All these factors will be kept in view at the stage of developing a project for utilising the geo-thermal sources.

Power Generation

1548. SHRI DHARAM RAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the m.w. power generation in the States during 1970-71 ; and

(b) the steps being taken to augment power generation during 1971-72 in the various industrial towns of Mysore where there is scarcity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The M.W. power generation in various States during 1970-71 is given in the attached statement.

(b) At present, there is no scarcity of power in the various industrial towns in Mysore. During 1971-72, additional power will also be available from the 8th generating unit of 89 MW at Sharavathy Hydro-electric power station in the State.

Statement

State/Union Territory		Generation —MW
Northern Region		
1.	Delhi	240
2.	Punjab (including NFF)	475
3.	Haryana	343
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1246
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	56*
6.	Chandigarh	21
7.	Himachal Pradesh	34
8.	Rajasthan	254
	Sub-total :	2669
Western Region		
1.	Maharashtra	1439
2.	Gujarat	700
3.	Madhya Pradesh	413
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	20
	Sub-total :	2572
Southern Region		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	539
2.	Tamil Nadu	1157
3.	Kerala	324
4.	Mysore	623
5.	Pondicherry	19
	Sub-total :	2662
Eastern Regian		
1.	Orissa	264*
2.	D.V.C.	583
3.	West Bengal (excluding DVC)	721*
4.	Bihar (excluding DVC)	348*
	Sub-total :	1816
North-Eestern Region		
1,	Assam	76
2.	Nagaland	3
3.	NEFA	0.5
4.	Triupra	3.4
5.	Manipur	2.6
	Sub-total :	85,5
GRAND TOTAL (All India)		9805

*Estimated.

Survey for New Railway Lines in Mysore

1549. SHRI DHARAM RAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the State of Mysore to examine the feasibility of opening new Railway Lines ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) I. *Surveys for new lines carried out recently in Mysore are as below* :

(i) Tornagullu—Madukulapenta —Final Location Survey.

(ii) Chamarajanagar—Satyamangalam -- Coimbatore — Updating of earlier survey.

II. *Surveys in Progress* :

(i) Kottur—Harihar (alternatively Yeshwantnagar—Chitradurga)—Engineering and Traffic Surveys.

(ii) Rayadrug — Chitradurga -- Traffic Surveys.

III. *Survey proposed to be taken up in 1971-72* :

Hubli—Karwar — Engineering and Traffic Surveys.

Candidates for Lok-Sabha Mid-term Poll

1550. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of candidates who filed their nominations for the Lok-Sabha mid-term poll, party-wise and State-wise ;

(b) the number of candidates who withdrew their names, party-wise and State-wise ;

(c) the number of candidates who died or were murdered during their Election campaign ; and

(d) whether Government have given some compensation to the victimised families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH GHAUDHARY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

Creation of Irrigation Potential in Fourth Plan

1551. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for creating additional irrigation potential in the Fourth Plan ;

(b) whether there is a likelihood of a shortfall in the creation of irrigation potential during the Fourth Plan ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken to remove the obstacles.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) 11.8 million acres from major and medium irrigation projects.

(b) to (d). The provision made in the Fourth Plan for major and medium irrigation projects is found to be inadequate in view of the rise in costs of labour and materials as reported by the State Governments. In view of this, there is liklihood of shortfalls in the targets. Proposals have however been made for increasing the outlay in this sector in the State Plans to make up the shortfall.

Transport Facilities for Fruits to Traders in Andhra Pradesh

1552. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints and representations have been received from the traders in Andhra Pradesh and the State Government regarding the difficulties being experienced in securing adequate transport facility for fruits like Mango and other perishable items like lime ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to remove the difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) To the extent feasible, the luggage van capacity has been augmented *inter-alia* by attaching extra parcel vans to the express trains on Madras-Delhi and Madras howrah routes. Towards Delhi side, 30 extra parcel vans were run and towards Howrah side 279 extra parcel vans were run by express trains during April and May, 1971.

Besides the clearance of additional traffic by extra parcel vans, 76 mango specials were run during May, 1971 to clear the bulk traffic expeditiously.

Extra parcel vans and the special trains would continue to run according to the offering of traffic during the current season.

Killing of Passengers on Sealdah-Belghoria Line

1554, SHRI GADADHAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over the past few months a number of people travelling on Sealdah-Belghoria line have been dragged out of train compartments and killed by the anti-social elements particularly in Dum-Dum Junction and other junctions in its neighbourhood ;

(b) if so, the total number of persons who have been killed or injured in such incidents during the year 1970-71 ; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide safety to its passengers travelling on that line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

चुराये गये रेलवे के बिजली के तारों का दिल्ली की एक फर्म के गोदाम से मिलना

1555. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ ही दिन पहले लगभग 1.5 लाख रुपये के चोरी के रेलवे के बिजली के तार, दिल्ली की एक फर्म के गोदाम से मिले थे ;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की कोई जांच कराई गई है ; और यदि हां तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनाओं के लिये जमानत के रूप में जमा राशि

1556. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या **विधि तथा न्याय** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सभा के चुनाओं में सरकार को उम्मीदवारों की जमानत के रूप में जमा राशि से कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई थी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाओं के लिये जमानत के रूप में जमा की जाने वाली राशि बढ़ाने का है ?

विधि और न्याय मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) यह जानकारी विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसरों से मंगाई जा रही है ।

(ख) निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा इस निमित्त की गई सिफारिश की परीक्षा की जा रही है ।

दिल्ली हावड़ा लाइन पर नई रेल गाड़ी का चलाया जाना तथा उसकी वर्तमान क्षमता में वृद्धि

1557. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **रेल** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली-हावड़ा लाइन पर यात्रियों की भारी भीड़ को देखते हुए एक नई रेल गाड़ी चलाने और वर्तमान गाड़ियों में सोने के स्थानों और बैठने के स्थानों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्तावों को कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

मध्य रेलवे में शेड रहित प्लेटफार्म

1558. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या **रेल** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में ऐसे कितने स्टेशन हैं जिनके प्लेटफार्मों पर शेड नहीं है ; और

(ख) सरकार का विचार वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में मध्य रेलवे के कितने स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर शेडों का निर्माण करने का है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) 433 स्टेशन ।

(ख) 9 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था करने का काम पहले से जारी है और 1971-72 के बजट में 6 और स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दी गयी है ।

मथुरा और ग्वालियर में सहायक स्टेशन (केबिन) को वर्दियों का सप्लाई मास्टरों कियान जाना

1559. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मथुरा ग्वालियर जंक्शनों पर सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों (केबिन) को वर्दियां सप्लाई नहीं की जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या आगरा छावनी के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर (केबिन) को वर्दी सप्लाई की जाती है ; और

(ग) मथुरा और ग्वालीयर जंक्शन पर भी सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों (केबिन) को वर्दियां सप्लाई करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुभंतैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) मध्य रेलवे पर वर्तमान आदेशों के अन्तर्गत, केबिन सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों की कोटि ऐसी हैं जो वर्दी की हकदार नहीं है । तदनुसार, उन्हें वर्दी नहीं दी जा सकती ।

भारतीय रेलवे द्वारा ढोये गये माल की मात्रा

1560. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :
श्रीमती भार्गवी तनकप्पन :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे ने वित्त वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में कितनी मात्रा में माल ढोया ;

(ख) इससे सरकार को कितनी आय हुई ;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1970 के दौरान माल यातायात में कमी हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) ढोये गये माल की मात्रा का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

वर्ष	प्रारम्भिक मीटरिनटन (दस लाख में)		
	राजस्व उपार्जक यातायात	अनुपार्जक यातायात	राजस्व उपार्जक यातायात और अनुपार्जक यातायात का जोड़
1968-69	170.8	33.2	204.0
1969-70	173.8	34.1	207.9
1970-71*	168.6	30.4	199.0

(ख) राजस्व उपार्जक माल यातायात से हुई आमदनी नीचे बताई गयी है :—

वर्ष	ढोये गये माल से हुई आमदनी (करोड़ रुपये में)
1968-69	548.97
1969-70	578.13
1970-71*	599.00

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) लदान में गिरावट आने के मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं :- कानून और व्यवस्था

*अनन्तिम

की बिगड़ी हुई स्थिति और बदमाशों की ऐसी हरकतें जैसे मालडिब्बों की फिटिंगों, ऊपरी कर्षण तारों, अन्य संचारकेबुलों, रेल पथ के सामानों की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी तथा यात्रियों और रेल कर्मचारियों को परेशान किये जाने, यात्रियों और मालगाड़ियों पर हमले, मालडिब्बों और रेल सम्पत्ति के लूटे जाने और जनता द्वारा बंद, हड़ताल करने तथा गाड़ियों के रोके जाने के कारण पूर्वी क्षेत्र में गाड़ियों की सेवाओं का गम्भीर रूप से अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाना। इससे न केवल पूर्व क्षेत्र में गाड़ियों के परिचालन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा बल्कि पूर्व और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलों पर भारी संख्या में मालडिब्बे रुके पड़े रहे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर भी मालडिब्बों की कमी पड़ गई। पूर्वी क्षेत्र की स्थिति ऐसी हो गई थी कि अन्य क्षेत्रों से इन क्षेत्रों के लिए लदान में भारी कमी करनी पड़ी जिसकी वजह से अन्य रेलों पर भी लदान पर प्रभाव पड़ा।

Conversion of Nadiad-Bhadran Narrow-Gauge Line into Broad-Gauge Line

1561. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in surveying and converting the present Nadiad-Bhadran narrow-gauge line into a broad-gauge line from Bhaili to Modasa *via* Bhadran-Sujitra-Nadiad-Kapadwanj ; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite conversion of this line ?

THE NINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No such survey is in progress.

(b) There is no proposal for conversion of this line at present.

Setting up of "Task Forces" for removal of obstacles in iplementation of Investment Programmes in Industry

1562. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the measures adopted by Government to set up "task forces" to remove the obstacles that come in the way of the speedy implementation of investment programmes in the public and private sectors of our industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): With a view to remove the obstacles that come in the way of speedy implementation of investment programmes in the public and private sectors, the entire gamut of the administrative practices and procedures in this Ministry are being examined in order to expedite decision making, broaden delegation and for streamlining financial and other procedures. A cell has also been created in the Ministry, which would be responsible for constant supervision over the functioning of Public Sector Undertakings.

हड़ताल की समाप्ति के बाद पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर सभा द्वारा दिया गया ज्ञापन

1563. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर सभा ने बरौनी गर-हरा क्षेत्र के रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई 33 दिन लम्बी हड़ताल की समाप्ति के पश्चात् उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Membership of Registered Trade Unions functioning on Railways

1564. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Trade Unions func-

tioning on the Railways and registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 ;

(b) the names the latest membership figures available with the Registrar of Trade Unions and Registration No. of all these trade unions as in para (a) above ; and

(c) the membership figures submitted to the Registrar of Trade Unions for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 year-wise by the All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There are nineteen Unions on the Railways which are recognised and registered under Trade Unions Act, 1926. As far as information is available the number of un-recognised unions is eighty.

(b) A statement containing the relevant information in regard to recognised unions is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-349/71.] Government have no precise information in regard to un-recognised unions.

(c) The Membership of recognised unions affiliated to either of the two Federations as claimed by them is as under :

	1967	1968	1969
Unions affiliated to All India Railwaymen's Federation	411464	410869	419987
Unions affiliated to National Federation of Indian Railwaymen	370068	393307	395485

Rest Giver Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

1565. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are provisions on the Indian Railways for providing Rest Giver Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 for giving rest to Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 ;

(b) whether this provision is applied in all the zones and Divisions ; and

(c) the names of Zones and Divisions where Rest Givers are not provided with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is no rule that Rest Giver Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters should be in the same grade as that of the staff to whom they give rest, though according to the practice in force on the Railways, generally Assistant Station Masters/Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 are employed to give rest to Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters in the same grade.

(b) and (c). Yes ; however, in Izatnagar, Lucknow and Samastipur Divisions of the North-Eastern Railway, while Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 are working at Rest Givers for other Assistant Station Masters in that grade, a few Station Masters in lower grade are giving rest to Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 for the reason that where a Rest Giver has to give weekly rest to staff in different grades, it becomes difficult to provide all Rest Givers in grade Rs. 205-280. However the matter is under review.

मध्य प्रदेश में स्टेशनों पर शेडों की व्यवस्था

1566. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों के प्लेटफामों पर शेड नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त रेलवे प्लेटफार्मों पर शेडों का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) 394।

(ख) प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति, जिसमें कि जनमत सन्निहित है, के परामर्श से एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्ड के आधार पर की जाती है। ऐसा करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि उस स्टेशन पर कितना

यातायात होता है, जिन अन्य स्टेशनों पर यह सुविधा नहीं है, उनकी तुलना में उस स्टेशन पर इसकी कितनी आवश्यकता है और कितना धन उपलब्ध है। इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था राज्यवार आधार पर नहीं की जाती।

लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों पर हुआ व्यय

1567. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **विधि तथा न्याय** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971 में हुए लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : 1 71 में हुए मध्यावधि लोक सभा निर्वाचनों पर सरकार द्वारा किए गए कुल खर्च के आंकड़े उपलभ्य नहीं है। यह जानकारी मंगाई जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

ग्वालियर डिवीजन में औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना (मध्य प्रदेश)

1568. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर, भिंड, मुरैना, गुना और शिवपुरी जिलों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने के लिए वहां औद्योगिक बस्तियां स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा और उससे लगभग कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). ग्वालियर, गुना (गुजा), भिन्ड और शिवपुरी में पहले से ही औद्योगिक बस्तियां काम कर रही हैं। एक औद्योगिक बस्ती का मुरैना में भी निर्माण किया है लेकिन उसने अभी तक कार्य करना प्रारम्भ नहीं किया।

इन बस्तियों में रोजगार पाने वाले मनुष्यों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली से जगदलपुर तक रेलवे लाइन

1570. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राजहारा से हो कर दिल्ली और जगदलपुर के बीच रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है, जो सरकार के लिए लाभप्रद होगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने दिल्ली राजहरा-जगदलपुर रेल सम्पर्क के निर्माण का सुझाव दिया है और इस लाइन पर होने वाले प्रत्याशित यातायात के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है।

इससे पहले 1965-66 में इस परियोजना की व्यवहारिकता एवं लागत सम्बन्धी जो अध्ययन किया गया था उससे पता चला था कि यह परियोजना अलाभप्रद होगी और इस प्रस्ताव को स्थगित कर दिया था। अब दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे से कहा गया है कि वह राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए सम्बन्धित आकड़ों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पहले वाली व्यावहारिकता रिपोर्ट का फिर से मूल्यांकन करें।

Development of Indigenous Know-how

1571. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a big gap between

India and more developed countries in the field of technological know-how ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to narrow this gap ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure better attention by industries on development of indigenous know-how ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASRD): (a) Although a strong and diversified industrial base has developed in the country, technological gaps still exist specially in certain newer and sophisticated fields.

(b) With a view to narrow down the existing technological gaps, Government are encouraging development of indigenous know-how by laying more stress on Research and Development and allowing judicious import, on seleetive basis, of foreign technology.

(c) Several concessions are being allowed for encouraging expenditure on research and development in industry, as incorporated in the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961, as amended from time to time. Technical collaboration agreements are now usually approved for a 5 year duration only. While according Government's approval for foreign collaboration, a condition is invariably laid down that the Indian company should set up a design and research organisation with a view to achieve self-reliance within the period of collaboration agreed to.

Project to Carry Flood Waters from Bhagirathi to Jamuna

1572. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project to carry flood waters of the Bhagirathi, a tributory of the Ganga, to the Jamuna, 16 miles through the mountains, has been approved by Government ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project ; and

(c) the advantages to be derived from the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) As the time of inspection of the proposed storage works on Yamuna, the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power has suggested to the Government of Uttar Pradesh that there appeared to be good possibilities of diversion of the surplus waters of the Bhagirathi during the monsoons to supplement the Yamuna river supplies, and that these should be investigated.

(b) and (c). The project features and the phasing of their implementation can be indicated only after the suggested investigations are done by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Accumulation of Forest Products in Palamau (Bihar) due to Wagon Shortage

1573. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the huge accumulation of forest products in Palamau (Bihar) due to the acute shortage of Railway wagons ;

(b) whether the extracting of minerals and forest prodocts is slowing down due to this accumulation thereby threatening unemployment to thousands of workers ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Yes. Some accumulation of demand for movement of forest products from Palamau area has been reported. Traffic in forest produce is entitled to move under Priority class 'E' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule and hence movement of the same can be arranged only after meeting demand for other high priority traffic like coal, foodgrains, fertilisers, cement etc. Further, the bulk of the demands are for destinations in Calcutta area. Railway's capacity to clear traffic to this region has been drastically reduced due to serious dislocation of train services on account of various antisocial activities. Movement of low priority traffic like forest produce to these destinations in Calcutta area can be accommodated only after meeting the needs of other high priority traffic like foodgrains, coal etc.

Within the limited capacity available

below Andal, every effort is being made to maximise loading of forest products from stations in Palamau District as well. During the current year (upto 20th May), 7599 wagons were loaded with forest products from this area.

Work on Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

1574. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work in Idikki Hydro-Electric Project has been delayed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The work on the Idikki Hydro-electric Project has been delayed on account of frequent labour troubles and strike by departmental staff.

Additional equipment have been/are being procured to accelerate the pace of civil works. Labour disputes are being settled expeditiously and critical items of works have been taken up departmentally.

Employment-Oriented Industrial Programmes

1575. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Second Afro-Asian Conference on small industries held in New Delhi in April, 1971, the need to evolve employment oriented industrial programmes was stressed ; and

(b) if so, the schemes formulated by Government keeping in view the increasing unemployment problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASRD): (a) and (b). The purpose of holding the Second Afro-Asian Conference on Small Scale Industries was to bring the developing countries on the Afro-Asian region together to exchange their experience in the field of small industries development and to facilitate discussion in the light of the prevailing economic and industrial situation in each of the countries participating in the Conference. It is universally recognised that the development of small scale industries is an effective means of creating substantial employment opportunities for the growing working force. All the schemes being implemented by Government for encouraging small scale industries, both in urban and rural areas; keep in view the increasing unemployment problem.

Schemes to Overcome Anticipated Power Shortage in Tamil Nadu

1576. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state .

(a) whether an acute power shortage is anticipated in Tamil Nadu in the next two to three years ;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have proposed some new power schemes to be taken up during the Fourth Plan and the Fifth Plan periods, to meet the anticipated shortage ;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes ; and

(d) whether the Centre has approved the schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Power shortages of about 30 MW, 200 MW and 150 MW are anticipated by the end of 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

(b) to (d). The information asked for is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Installed generating capacity proposed (MW)	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pandiyar Punna Puzha	1525	2×50	Approved but work suspended for consideration of fresh proposals.
2.	Nadu vattam Diversion	72	—	Approved. The work is in progress.
3.	Cholatipuzha H. E. Project	739	1×60	Reply to Central Water and Power Commission's comments are under scrutiny (inter-State Scheme).
4.	Kadambari H. E. Project	618	1×35	Revised scheme report awaited.
5.	Suriliar H. E. Project B	617	1×35	Accepted in principle by the Advisory Committee.
6.	Upper Tambraparni H. E. Project B	600	1×30	Under scrutiny in Central Water and Power Commission.
7.	Nellithurai H. E. Project B	670	1×50	—do—
8.	Paralayar H. E. Project B	473	1×35	—do—

"k"

Recommendations of Malaviya Committee on Small Scale Iadustries

1577. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendations made by the Malaviya Committee on Small Scale Industries ; and

(b) if not, the time by which a decision will be taken on these recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government have taken appropriate decisions on all the recommendations of the Malaviya Committee except the one relating to legislation for small scale industries in general and ancillary industries in particular. This recommendation is under examination.

Appointment of a Member of Board of Directors of British India Corporation

1578. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Sarjoo Prasad Singh who was appointed to conduct the inquiry into the affairs of the British India Corpora-

tion, Kanpur has joined its Board of Directors ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIRL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b), Shri Sarjoo Prasad Singh's name was proposed by a Government nominee at the Annual General metting held on 22-8-1970 and he was elected by overwhelming majority of votes of the shareholders at the said annual general meeting.

Competition between Rail and Road Transport

1579. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any competition with Road Transport at present ; and

(b) if so, whether users of Railways are complaining, vehemently about the bad service and management and corruption in Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Some complaints of this nature are received, but they are not connected with road competition.

Streamlining of working of Agro-Industries

1580. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to streamlining the working of all agro-industries in the country ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to bring about coordination amongst the various Departments/Organizations dealing with Agro-Industries and the Financial Institutions as well a Standing Coordination Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of a senior officer in the Ministry of Industrial Development. It is proposed to augment considerably the technical assistance programme for agro-industries by introducing improved machinery and equipment, training artisans, and establishing regional testing laboratories.

Rail link between Bangarpet and Tirupati via Kolar

1581. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been made to Government for providing rail communication between Bangarpet to Tirupati *via* Kolar, Palamaner ; and

(b) whether Government propose to undertake a survey for providing this rail link ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No proposal for such a survey is at present under consideration.

Issue of Identity Cards to Voters

1582. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission has decided on issuing an Identity Card with a photograph to every voter ; and

(b) if so, the cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Disparities in Pay and Allowances of Employees in Private Sector and Public Sector Undertaking

1583. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of disparities in higher categories in respect of salary and allowances in private sector and public sector undertakings ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to remove the disparity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWRR PRASAD): (a) and (b). While it may not be practicable to pin-point the extent of disparities in emoluments in various higher categories in public and Private sector undertaking because such emmoluments very considerably as between different undertakings in the private sector. It is recognised that emoluments in the private sector are often higher particularly for top management positions. In the public sector, the higher categories of posts are normally filled by persons drawing one or other of four salarly grades ranging from Rs. 2000-100-2500 to Rs. 3500-125-4000, while in the private sector, the structure of emoluments at these levels vary considerably depending on the undertaking which is generally higher than those in the public sector. The salary grades in the public sector have been fixed, taking into account the levels of remuneration considered necessary to attract persons of requisite competence and suitability consistently with the overall socio-economic objectives of Government. It is expected that, over a period of time such disparties as may exist between public and private sector undertakings in this regard will gradually get narrowed down through taxation and other measures.

Deficit or Penalty Money paid by West Bengal for Wagon-breaking and stealing of Copper Wire

1584. SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the net amount of claims or penalty money paid for wagon-breaking and stealing of copper wire in West Bengal during the years 1969 and 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Statistics of claims for compensation paid on account of goods lost, damaged etc., are not maintained State-wise but Railway-wise. Separate statistics on account of various cases of thefts like wagon breaking, looting etc., are also not maintained. However, the amount paid as compensation on claims on account of thefts and pilferages Railway-wise is shown in the annexure enclosed.

Claims are paid in respect of property belonging to the users and entrusted to the Railways for transport. As copper wires which are stolen belong to the Railways, the question of paying any claim does not arise.

Statement

Railways	Claims paid on account of thefts		Claims paid on account of pilferages	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Central.	152	1,68,526	31,845	47,69,148
Eastern.	174	2,67,289	37,639	1,36,45,694
Northern.	120	1,64,977	26,928	47,71,533
North Eastern	88	36,568	25,201	45,26,560
Northeast Frontier	3	2,122	11,118	62,73,444
Southern.	172	62,879	17,730	41,91,861
South Central	60	13,935	12,360	19,34,116
South Eastren.	205	57,353	18.535	41,25,076
Western.	1	1,329	39,637	44,91,971
Tota: :	975	7,74,978	2,20,993	4,87,29,403

Rajasthan Canal water for Rajasrhan and Punjab

1585. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the flow of water in the Rajasthan Canal is less according to state's share ; and

(b) if so, what are the basic points relating to the supply of water to the Rajasthan Canal and the differences with Punjab ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The share of Rajasthan in the waters of the rivers Ravi and Beas, taken together, depends on the river flows which vary from time to time and supplies to Rajasthan are being given accordingly. The distribution of this share between the Rajasthan Canal and the Gang Canal is however, done by the Rajasthan Government as considered appropriate.

Memorandum of Demands from Casual Workers working at Lower Parel, Mahalakshmi and Bombay Central (Western Railway)

1586. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum regarding certain demands of the casual workers working at Lowers Parel, Mahalakshmi and Bombay Central on the Western Railway, was sent to him on 2nd Augest, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to finalise each demand mentioned in the memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the demands have been examined and action as considered necessary, is being taken.

Utilisation of Casual Employees for Maintenance of Signalling Installations by Employees of Railway Electrification Kanpur (Tundla Section)

1587. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the casual employees of railway Electrification, Kanpur, Tundla Section were utilised for maintenance of signalling installation at Tundla, Hirangaon, Kaurara, and Shikohabad stations by DSTE (CLS)/RE Kanpur although they are not entitlid to do such work ; and

(b) if so. the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) During exigencies of construction casual employees are allowed to do maintence work under the direction of inspecting officials.

(b) The Railway Electrification is a temporary Organisation which is normally engaged in construction aetivity and not in maintenance activity, Maintenance of installations which have been commissioned is being undertaken by Railway Electrification for specified periods of short duration with a view to removing any snags or defects that might be noticed in the initial stages and also to keep equipment under observation of the very men, who installed it. Therefore, such short term maintenance has to be undertaken with the help of staff engaged on casual basis but intensive and technically competent supervision is given by the Inspectors and the Officer at site.

Transfers of Employees of Northern Railway in Violation of Rule 146 of Indian Railway Establishment Code

1588. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rule 146 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code is the only authority for transferring any employee, either within the Railway or Inter-Railway ;

(b) if so, how many transfers in violation of the above rule have been filed by the Northern Railway authorities ;

(c) how many cases have been filed by the employees in different Courts asking for protection under the above rule ; and

(d) the action taken against the authorities for ordering such transfers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No ; there is also rule 2011 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Volum II.

(b) and (d). No transfer in violation of the rules has been ordered.

(c) One.

Decision on the report of Railways Uniforms Committee

1589. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2144 on 24th November, 1970 and state the decision taken on the report of the Uniforms Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : The Report of the Uniforms Committee has been twice discussed with the two Labour Federations. Further discussions with the Federations are to be held before a final decision on the Report can be taken.

Demands of Class IV Employees of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi

1590. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a resolution was adopted in a meeting of the class IV employees of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi, held on 22nd December, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the action, steps taken by Government therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The resolution contained a number of demands on a number of matters such as promotion of Class IV staff to Class III, supply of winter uniforms after 2 years, allotment of quarters, shortage of Class IV staff, issue of post-retirement complimentary passes on the scale admissible to Class III staff etc. These demands have been examined under the extant rules and, on their merits, necessary action has been taken.

Loss of Human Lives in Floods

1591. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report has been prepared by the Committee set up at the State Ministers' Conference held at Ootacamund in September, 1970 to find out the causes for heavy loss of human lives in the recent floods ; and

(b) if so, the specific measures suggested for obviating recurrence of such a calamity in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Committee set up by the Government of India in October, 1970, in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Fifth Conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power, has not yet submitted its report. The report is likely to be ready by the end of this year.

Development of Geo-Thermal Plant

1592. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee in 1966 to collect various data for Geo-Thermal Development in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether the Committee has been able to collect data and whether there is any possibillty of developing Geo-Thermal Plant in India on the basis of the data collected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee collected and collated data on 250 hot springs all over the country and also visited a few of these sites. The Committee has identified certain areas meriting further detailed investigation in regard to their feasibility for being utilised for power development and/or establishing chemical industries.

Requirement of Plant nnd Machinery for Construction of River Valley Project

1593. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Project Machinery Committee set up by Government has taken stock of the position in regard to the plant and machinery available for construction of River Valley Projects in the country ; and

(b) if not, the time it will take to work out the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Central Water and Power Commission conducts periodic surveys of construction equipment with irrigation and power projects in the country. According to the survey made for the period ending December, 1970 about 5880 items of equipment valued at about Rs. 105 crores were with the various irrigation and power projects in the country. The Construction Plant and Machinery Committee constituted by the Government of India is required to take stock of the position in regard to the equipment available in the country in irrigation, power and other sectors and to suggest measures for its optimum utilisation. The work of the Committee is in progress.

Regular Employment to Casual Employees in Railway Workshop, Jagadhari (Northern-Railway)

1594. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 300 casual employees of the Railway Electrification Project, Northern-Railway, Allahabad have been taken in regular employment in Jagadhari Workshop of the Northern Railway so far ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of employees actually taken up-to-date ; and

(c) by what time the remaining employees will be given employment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). 208 casual labourers of Railway Electrification have been offered jobs in Jagadhari, Kalka, Bikaner and Alambagh Workshops and out of these, about 147 have since joined. Efforts are being made to absorb the remaining casual labourers as far as possible in the vacancies on the Railway. But as this is a continuing process, it is not possible to indicate a definite date.

Strike by Rail Employees of Barauni-Garhara Area

1595. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Labour and Employment had after detailed talks with some Members of Parliament and representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress and Purvottar Rail Mazdoor Sabha, appealed to the striking Rail employees of Barauni-Garhara area to resume work, promising non-victimisation and implementation of the project allowance scheme on the pattern of the same in other areas ;

(b) whether the Rail employees ended their 33-day old strike and resumed their work in response to the above said appeal ;

(c) whether large-scale prosecution, suspension, arrests notices of break in service have taken place after the resumption of duty ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The relevant information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The striking employees resumed their duties on 27-4-1971 after 33 days of illegal strike.

(c) and (d). Besides natural consequences of break in service of 4094 employees belonging to North-Eastern and Eastern Railways, 40 employees of these two Railways have been placed under suspension following their arrest under Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 and/or under different sections of Indian Penal Code. Prosecution cases are pending against them. The natural effects of departmental rules or the law have to remain.

Schemes Requiring Indo-Nepalese Co-operation Pending Execution

1596. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Mintster of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of schemes, projects or proposals requiring the Indo-Nepalese Co-operation, approval or sanction of both or either of the Governments of India and Nepal which are pending consideration or execution ; and

(b) the causes of delay and steps being taken to expedite their finalisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a)

and (b). Clearence of His Majesty's Government of Nepal is awaited to the Western Kosi Canal ; Nepal Western Canal of Gandak project ; embankments along the Bagwati ; and the Panchewar and Poornagiri power projects. The proposals under consideration of Government of India are the development of the Karnali and the construction of smaller channels on the Nepal Eastern Canal of Gandak Project.

River Valley Projects pose complicated technical, financial and other issues which have to be carefully examined by the Governments in the light of their requirements and resources before final decisions taken.

Extension of Kamla Embankments and Western Kosi Embankments towards further South

1597. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for extending the Kamla embankments and Western Kosi embankments towards further south to save Ghanshyampur, Biroul and Kusheshwarsthan blocks in Darbhanga District of Bihar is under examination for a long time ; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to take a decision and begin execution of the Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have reported that investigations for extending Kamla embankments and Western Kosi embankments were taken up after the floods of 1970 and that the alignment surveys have been completed. However, hydrological observations such as flood levels required for the design of the embankments and the study of the effect of the proposed embankments on the drainage of the areas protected, are to be observed for atleast two monsoon season. The feasibility report is, therefore, expected to be ready only by the end of 1972. A decision on the proposal can be taken only after the feasibility report is ready.

Meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee and Confirmation of Class I Officers of the Traffic Department

1598. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2377 on the 11th August, 1970 regarding meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee and confirmation of Class I Officers of the Traffic Department and state :

(a) whether the meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee has since taken place ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Dispute between Goods Superintendent Carnac Bridge, Western Railway and the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association

1599. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been some dispute between the Goods Superintendent, Carnac Bridge, Western Railway and the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association in regard to the working of the Association at that place ;

(b) whether some exchange of letters had taken place vide Union's letter No. AIRCCA/CCB/1/71 dated the 20th January 1971 and the Goods Superintendent's letters No. E/1160/0/CCB dated the 2nd February 1971 and one office order of the same date ; and

(c) the present position of the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Commercial Clerks Association have been informed by the Goods Superintendent, Carnac Bunder, that since this Association is not recognised by the Railway Administration, the Administration will not enter into correspondence with them.

Maintenance of Two Seniority Lists of Employees in a Division/ District (Western Railway)

1600. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two seniority lists are being

maintained for the employees working at Carnac Bridge Goods Shed on Western Railway ; and

(b) if so, under what rules and what principles are adopting in keeping two such lists ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is one seniority list for each category of staff in a unit except for the category of Goods Clerk.

(b) Since its inception, the Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge has been a self-contained Unit divtded into five separate and self-contained Sections. In September, 1957 seniority of these staff was mergcd with the cadre of Goods Clerks on Bombay Division. Subsequently, a revised decision was taken in consul tation with the Labour Unions that (i) for the Goods Clerks appointed prior to 1.5.1951, the five scctions would be treated as separate units ; and (ii) for those appointed after 1.5.1951, there would be a common seniority list covering the five sections of the Goods Shed. Options were given to the former for coming over to the common pool of seniority.

Measures to Prevent Railway Accidents

1601. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major Railway accident was averted on the electric Train track between Chetpur and Egmore near Gangu Reddy Station level crossing on the Southern Railway due to a crack, in February last, as a result of the vigilance of a railway employee ; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to prevent accidents to Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) On 24.2.1971 the Signal and Interlocking Maintainer. Electrical, Madras Egmore, while attending to the failure of the gate signal, found that a rail had fractured at km. 5/13-14 on the Up Snburban line between Chetpur and Madras Egmore. On receipt of this information, the Permanent Way Inspector rushed to the site and restored the track with a speed restriction of 8 kmph. Thereafter the rail was renewed the same day.

(b) Cracks in rails occasionally occur when the rails in the track are old. The Keymen during their daily beats keep a a watch on the track and report immediately, if any cracks or any other unusual developments are noticed. In addition ultrasonic flaw detectors are used on important lines to detect defective rails with a view to replacing them. Thus the track is systematically inspected and looked after by the permanent way staff to avoid any accident due to crack etc. in rails.

मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में डीजल इंजन चलाने में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की पदावनति

1602. **श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद :**
श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :

क्या **रेल** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में डीजल इंजन चलाने में प्रशिक्षित किये गये रेलवे कर्मचारियों की पदावनति करने के बारे में उनके अधिकारी विचार कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). 1965 में यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि ड्राइवर सहायक (डीजल) के पदों को मैट्रिक पास यथोचित रूप में प्रशिक्षित फायरमैनों से भरा जाय । बाद में, जुलाई 1967 में यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि डीजल और बिजली के विभिन्न पदों पर भाप इंजनों के फालतू कर्मचारियों को समाहित करने की दृष्टि से इन पदों के लिए विहित शैक्षणिक अर्हताओं पर बल देना जरूरी नहीं होगा । इसके फलस्वरूप, कुछ ऐसे वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी जो मैट्रिक पास नहीं थे और इसलिए 1965 के आदेशों के अनुसार ड्राइवर सहायक (डीजल) के प्रशिक्षण के लिए नहीं भेजे जा सके थे, उन्हें उनकी वरिष्ठता के अनुसार तैनात करना पड़ा । प्रशिक्षण पूरा हो जाने के बाद ऐसे कर्मचारियों को तैनात करना होगा और उन कनिष्ठतम

कर्मचारियों को,जिन्हें पहले शैक्षणिक अर्हताओं के कारण प्रशिक्षित किया गया था, परावर्तित किया जा सकता है। परावर्तन वरिष्ठता के क्रम में करने होंगे, फिर भी, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास किये जायेंगे कि संबंधित व्यक्तियों को उसी ग्रेड में जिसमें वे काम कर रहे थे या यथासम्भव उसके निकटवर्ती ग्रेड में उपयुक्त वैकल्पिक सामान्य पदों पर रखा जा रहा है।

Shifting of the office of Railway Rates Tribunal from Madras

1603. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN ; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the office of the Railway Rates Tribunal from Madras to some other place ; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge Line in Tamil Nadu

1604. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert metre gauge lines into borad gauge lines in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A proposal to convert the Madurai-Tuticorin and Maniyachi-Tirunelveli M. G. lines to B. G. has been included in the Railways' perspective plan for gauge conversion. Survey reports for this conversion are at present under examination.

राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग के उद्देश्य और इसकी स्थापना के बारे में नियम

1605. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल** : क्या **विधि और न्याय** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग बनाने के उद्देश्य क्या है तथा इसकी स्थापना और इसके चेयरमेन और सदस्यों की नियुक्ति किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत होती है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह) : राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग, सरकारी संकल्प सं० फा० 39-61= प्रशा० 1 तारीख 8 जून, 1961 के अधीन गठित विधि विशेषज्ञों का एक स्थायी आयोग है। उक्त संकल्प की एक प्रति, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ आयोग को सौंपे गए कृत्य दिए गए हैं, सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये** संख्या एल० टी०—350]।

आयोग के गठन और उसके अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों की नियुक्ति को शासित करने के लिए कोई अलग-अलग नियम नहीं हैं। आयोग समय समय पर साधारणतः दो वर्ष में एक बार पुनर्गठित किया जाता है। आयोग जब पुनर्गठित किया जाता है तब जितना काम उसके द्वारा अगले दो वर्षों में किया जाना है उसका निर्धारण किया जाता है और आयोग में नियुक्ति किए जाने वाले सदस्यों की संख्या ऐसे निर्धारण के आधार पर नियत की जाती है। आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों के पद धारण करने वालों के लिए कोई विनिर्दिष्ट अर्हताएं या अनुभव विहित नहीं किया गया है। अध्यक्ष का पद अभी तक सेवा निवृत्त उच्च न्यायालय न्यायाधीशों ने धारण किया है। आयोग के सदस्यों के रूप में जो व्यक्ति नियुक्ति किए जाते हैं उनके पास ऊंची विधिक अर्हताएं और अनुभव होता है और हिन्दी/प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में, जिनका वे आयोग में प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उच्च कोटि की निपुणता भी होती है।

Team of Experts to study the possibilities of expansion of salt-manufacturing in Contai Coastal Belt

1606. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals had proposed to send a team of experts to Contai in West Bengal to study the possibilities of expansion of salt manufacturing in the coastal belt of Contai ;

(b) if so, the reasons why the expert team was not sent ;

(c) whether Government have abandoned the proposal ; and

(d) if not, when such an expert team will visit Contai ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Rules and Conditions of service for Confirmation of Clearks Grade I Working in Western Railway, Delhi Kishan Ganj Office

1607. MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rules and Conditions of service of the Western Railway provide that if an employee has officiated for one year as Clerk Grade I he shall be entited to confirmation in that grade ;

(b) if so, the number of employees, if any, who completed one year's service in an officiating capacity in the above grade in the Delhi Kishan Ganj office of the Western Railway from the forenoon of 1st April, 1968 to the afternoon of 31st March, 1969 and have not so far been confirmed in the said grade ; and

(c) the reasons for denying them the benefit of confirmation in the said grade ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) As per extant orders, an employee officiating in a regular manner by virtue of his seniority-cum-suitability or position in the panel against a permanent vacancy should be considered for confirmation after one year of service. provided he fulfills other conditions for such confirmation.

(b) One.

(c) This employee was promoted to officiate as Clerk Grade I with effect from 1-4-1968 and reverted on 12-3-1969 ; thus he was not officiating as Clerk Grade I on 1-4-1969, the date on which he could be considered for confirmation. Subsequently, on a further review, he was allowed proforma promotion from 13-3-1969 to 31-3-1969. Consequent upon this decision, his representation for confirmation is under consideration.

Representation regarding confirmation of non-gazetted staff clerk grade I to Deputy Chief Accounts officer, Western Railway, Ajmer

1608. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation dated the 6th December, 1969 regarding "Confirmation of Non-Gazetted Staff Clerk Grade I scale Rs. 130-300" had been received in the office of the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer (Traffic Accounts) Western Railway, Ajmer from a Clerk Grade II employee or employees in the office of the Senior Accounts Officer (F. T. A.) Western Railways, Delhi Kishan Ganj ;

(b) if so, whether the representation has so far been replied and if not, the reasons for delay ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on the representation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). One Clerk Grade II of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Kishen ganj, Delhi, was promoted to officiate as Clerk Grade I with effect from 1-4-1968 and was reverted on 12-3-1969 due to expiry of the post. Subsequently, on a further review, he was allowed proforma promotion from 13-3-1969 to 31-3-1969. Thereupon, the employee made a representation for his confirmation from 1-4-1968. This is under consideration.

विथान होते हुये झांझरपुर से हसनपुर तक रेलवे लाइन

1609. **श्री राम भगत पास्वान** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामान्य जनता सरकार से यह अनुरोध कर रही है कि बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में विथान होते हुए झांझरपुर से हसनपुर तक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त रेलवे लाइन बनाने का है ; और यदि हां, तो किस समय तक ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं। परन्तु खतौना के रास्ते झांझरपुर से लोक बाजार तक नयी रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिये अभ्यावेदन अवश्य प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क के लिए शीघ्र ही इन्जीनियरी व्यावहारिकता अध्ययन और यातायात मूल्यांकन करने का विचार है। प्रस्तावित अध्ययन और मूल्यांकन के पूरे हो जाने तथा उनकी रिपोर्टों पर सभी दृष्टिकोणों से जांच करने के बाद ही इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

Execution of Kameng Project in the North-East Frontier Agency

1610. SHRI VISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kameng Project in the North-East Frontier Agency is expected to be executed during 1971-72 ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Stage I of the project is at present under detailed investigations. After the investigations are completed, a project report will be prepared and decision regarding the implementation of the project will be taken thereafter.

Upgradation of Ministerial Staff working in Indian Railways

1611. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for upgradation of ministerial staff working in Indian Railways since last many years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. There is a Cabinet decision that there should be a total ban on any upgradation till such time as the final recommendations of the Third Pay Commission are received and considered by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Fall in Goods Train on Eastern Railway

1612. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a considerable fall in the goods traffic in Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, the loading of revenue earning goods traffic on Eastern Railway during 1970-71 has been approximately 5.649 million tonnes less than the previous year.

(b) The drop in loading on the Eastern Railway has mainly been due to serious dislocation of train services on account of poor law and order condition and such miscreant activities, as large scale thefts of wagon fittings, overhead traction wires, telecommunication cables, track materials as also victimisation of passenger and Railway staff on trains and goods trains, looting of wagons and Railway property, bundhs, hartals and stoppage of trains by the public.

Overpayment to a Contracting Organisation doing work under Engineer-in-Chief, Electrification, Northern Railway, Allahabad

1613. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large amount of over-

payment has been made to M/s. R. S. Steel, a contracting organisation doing contract work under Engineer-in-Chief, Electrification, Northern Railways, Allahabad, during the period 1969-70 ;

(b) whether the Senior Accountants Officer, Northern Railway, Allahabad and Auditor, Northern Railway, Allahabad had put a strong objection against the above over-payment and for violating the relevant rules in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

जाओरा और मन्दसौर रेलवे स्टेशनों (पश्चिम रेलवे) में कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताएं

1614. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के जाओरा और मंदसौर रेलवे स्टेशनों में कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या वहां यात्रियों और माल के दैनिक यातायात को ध्यान में रखते हुए दोनों ही स्टेशनों पर अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम है ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों की कमी को कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता देकर पूरा किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क)

	अधिकारियों की संख्या	कर्मचारियों की संख्या श्रेणी III	श्रेणी IV
जावरा	कोई नहीं	14	13
मंदसौर	कोई नहीं	25	20

(ख) इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों और माल के दैनिक यातायात को देखते हुए कर्मचारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त समझी जाती है।

(ग) कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण समयोपरि भत्ते का कोई भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन जिन स्टेशनों पर कर्मचारियों के छुट्टी पर जाने के कारण अनुपस्थिति बहुत अधिक रही वहां कभी-कभी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मालगाड़ी का पश्चिम रेलवे के जाओरा स्टेशन पर खड़े रहना

1615. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 45 माल डिब्बों वाली पूरी लदी हुई एक मालगाड़ी पश्चिम रेलवे के जाओरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर 9 अप्रैल, 1971 से 26 अप्रैल, 1971 तक खड़ी रही ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मालगाड़ी के इतने अधिक समय तक उक्त स्टेशन पर खड़े रहने के क्या कारण थे ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। 8-4-1971 को पश्चिम रेलवे के नीमच-रतलाम मीटर लाइन खंड के जावरा स्टेशन पर एक खंडीय मालगाड़ी को खड़ा कर दिया गया था। ऐसा करना इसलिए जरूरी हो गया क्योंकि मजदूरों की निरन्तर कमी बनी रहने के कारण यानान्तरण का क्रम प्रभावित हो जाने के फलस्वरूप यानान्तरित होने वाले माल-डिब्बे इकट्ठे हो गये थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रतलाम यार्ड में इस मालगाड़ी का आदान नहीं किया जा सकता था। जब रतलाम में एकत्रित माल डिब्बों की उत्तरोत्तर निकासी हो गयी, तो इस गाड़ी के भी कुछ माल डिब्बों की निकासी 22-4-71 को और शेष माल डिब्बों की निकासी 26-4-1971 को कर दी गयी।

Setting up of a Cement Plant in Himachal Pradesh

1616. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cement factories to be established in the country during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up one cement plant in Himachal Pradesh in this plan period ; and

(c) if so, what will be the cost and how many persons are likely to get employment thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Ten.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Government have, however, authorised the Cement Corporation of India to set up a cement plant at Rajban (Paonta) in Himachal Pradesh, but this factory is not expected to be commissioned during the current Plan period. The estimated capital expenditure on the plant is Rs. 761 lakhs. The plant when commissioned will provide employment to about 500 persons directly and 1000 persons indirectly.

Re-Employment of Retrenched Employees of Engineering Section in Khurda Division (South-Eastern Railway)

1617. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the mass retrenchment of Railway employees in the Engineering Section in Khurda Division of the South-Eastern Railway in recent months ;

(b) if so, the total number of employees who have been retrenched in this Division between the period March, 1970 to May, 1971 ; and

(c) the steps taken to take back all these retrenched employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). There has been no retrenchment of regular railway employees. About 2,000 casual labourers were however discharged on this Division between the period March, 1970, to May, 1971 on completion of works. As the absorbing potential varies with the quantum of work fluctuating from time to time, it is not possible to re-engage the discharged casual labourers immediately. Consistent with the policy, all possible efforts will be made to provide them with alternative employment not only against the requirements of labour for new works but also for employment against regular posts.

बलिया-बेरिया बांध

1618. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश से आए संसद् सदस्यों की बैठक में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि यदि बलिया-बेरिया बांध को पक्का नहीं किया गया तो वह इस वर्ष बह जाएगा तथा पूरा बलिया जिला तबाह हो जाएगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा विशेषकर घाघरा नदी द्वारा भूमि कटाव के अन्तर्गत आ रहे गांवों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) तथा (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 23-5-71 को मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश के संसद् सदस्यों की बैठक के रिकार्ड से यह पता नहीं लगता कि मुख्य मंत्री ने ऐसा बयान दिया था ।

बहरहाल, सरकार को मालूम है कि गंगा द्वारा कटाव के कारण बलिया-बेरिया बांध को खतरा है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान बाढ़-ऋतु के लिए बलिया-बेरिता बांध की सुरक्षा हेतु तत्काल उपाय किये जा रहे हैं । स्थायी उपायों पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

इस समय राज्य सरकार के पास बलिया जिले के कठौंडा ग्राम में घाघरा द्वारा कटाव की रोकथाम करने के वास्ते एक प्रस्ताव है। सुरक्षा उपायों के आयोजन के लिए समस्त नदी का व्यापक सर्वेक्षण करना भी राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित है।

Reduction of Commercial Clerks in Madurai Division (Southern Railway)

1619. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study team consisting of Divisional Personnal Officer, Divisional Commercial Superintendent and Divisional Accounts Officer in Madurai Division of Southern Railway enquired about the working posts in Commercial Department ;

(b) whether recommendations of the study team submitted in 1968 had been accepted by the Administration and 27 posts of Commercial Clerks surrendered in the Division from 1968 to 1969 were based on those recommendations ;

(c) whether the study team had examined the existing posts in any other category in Commercial Department and recommended any reduction of posts ; and

(d) whether any further reduction of Commercial Clerks posts was offered against the recommendations of the study team and if so, the reasons of such reductions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, in respect of Commercial Staff covered by yardstick.

(b) Yes, out of 27 declared surplus, 23 posts of Commercial Clerks have been surrendered. The remaining four posts will be surrendered after the reclassification of the existing staff at Madurai East, Edavai, Chirayinkil and Kaniyapuram from 'Continuous' to 'essentially intermittent' is completed.

(c) Yes, in respect of Ticket Collectors and Commercial Porters.

(d) No.

Proposal for a Tube Train and Fly Road over Buckingam Canal in Madras City

1620. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a proposal to have a tube train and a fly road over Buckingam Canal so as to reduce the traffic jam in Madras City ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

इज्जतनगर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते का भुगतान नहीं किया जाना

1621. **श्री सरजू पांडे** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इज्जतनगर (बरेली), पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है जब कि अन्य स्थानों पर काम करने वाले इसी रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को वह भत्ता दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हाँ, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में इज्जतनगर के तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को मकान भत्ता किराया का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है।

(ख) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रेल कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता इन नियमों के अनुसार दिया जाता है :

किसी अर्ह नगर की नगरपालिका की सीमा की परिधि से 8 कि० मी० तक की दूरी के भीतर काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारी, चाहे वे उस अर्ह नगर की सीमा के भीतर न भी रहते

हों, उस नगर में स्वीकार्य दरों पर मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के हकदार हैं, बशर्ते कि :

(क) 8 कि० मी० सीमा के भीतर कोई अन्य उपनगरीय नगरपालिका अधिसूचित क्षेत्र या कैंटोनमेंट न हो ; और

(ख) उस क्षेत्र के जिलाधीश/उप आयुक्त द्वारा यह प्रमाणित किया जाय कि वह स्थान अनिवार्य वस्तुओं जैसे खाद्यान्न, दूध, सब्जी, ईधन आदि के लिए अर्ह नगर पर सामान्यतः निर्भर करता है ।

उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित शर्तें एक साथ पूरी होती हैं ।

इज्जतनगर में रहने वाले रेल कर्मचारी, निम्नलिखित कारणों से मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के पात्र नहीं है ।

(i) इज्जतनगर स्वयं वर्गीकृत नगर नही है ।

(ii) यद्यपि इज्जतनगर बरेली से, जो एक वर्गीकृत नगर है, 8 कि० मी० के भीतर है, लेकिन 8 कि० मी० की सीमा के अन्दर रेलवे बस्ती का अधिसूचित क्षेत्र और एक केन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड है ।

इज्जतनगर (पूर्वोत्तम रेलवे) में रेलवे कर्मचारियों को निलम्बन की अवधि के लिये देय राशि का अदा न किया जाना

1622. **श्री सरजू पांडे** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के इज्जत नगर (बरेली) के उन रेलवे कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल में भाग लिया था उनकी विलम्बन की अवधि की मजूरी का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है जबकि अन्य स्थानों पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को इस राशि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उक्त कर्मचारियों की ओर से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल रख दी जायेगी ।

Flood Production measures taken by Tripura Government

1623. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any flood protection measure has been proposed by the Government of Tripura for protection of crops in Suksagar and Rurasagar Jala of Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Tripura Administration have reported that the Suksagar Jala Drainage Scheme was completed during the year 1969-70 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs for the protection of crops. The flood protection scheme for preventing the entry of backwaters of the Gumti into the Rudrasagar depression. estimated to cost Rs. 10 lakhs, is under execution and is expected to be completed during the current year.

Draining out of waters of Buri River Tripura through Garira

1624. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been undertaken for draining out the waters of Buri River, Bisalgarh, Tripura through Garira ; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Tripura Administration have reported that a scheme costing Rs. 1.44 lakhs for draining out of waters of Buri river has been taken up by them for execution. The scheme was programmed to be completed by March, 1971, but has been held up due to delay in land acquisition.

Closure of a Match Factory in Tripura

1625. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a match factory of Tripura has been closed resulting in unemployment of all the labourers ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reopen it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Broad Gauge Line from Katpadi to Tirupati and Katpadi to Guntakal

1626. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has been undertaken to convert into broad gauge the present metre gauge track from Katpadi to Tirupati and Katpadi to Guntakal on the Southern Railway ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Due to paucity of funds and inadequate traffic justification such a survey is not being contemplated.

11.55 hrs.

RE. PUBLICATION OF THE LIST OF MEMBERS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The list containing the residential addresses and the telephone numbers of members and Ministers has not been printed yet. May I request you to direct the Minister of Parliamentery Affairs to let us have at least a cyclostyled list. We do not want a printed one. We should get this list as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : It is still under print and will be out in a day or two.

We have also asked for certain details from the hon. Members and many hon. Members have not sent their bio data to us. You should kindly ask all the Members, your friends to send this data so that the who's who can also be handed over to you during this session.

SHRI. S. M. BANERJEE : I want to take one minute; I shall finish before 12 O'clock at any rate.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take up the call attention now; will get time at the end.

11.57 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported decision of the British Government to scrap tbe Indo-British Trade Agreement of-1939

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Trade to the following matter of the urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "The reported decision of the British Government to scrap the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939 following their insistence on slapping a 15 percent import duty on Indian textiles from January 1, 1972"

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in April. 1971 the Government of India had

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

stated that they would take all possible steps to convince the British Government of India's case in the matter of the imposition of a 15% duty on imports of cotton textiles from the Commonwealth preference area including India with effect from 1st January, 1972. As the House is aware, the British Government had made a request for a waiver to release them from their obligations regarding textiles under the Indo-UK Trade Agreement of 1939.

Official level discussions as well as Ministerial level discussions were held in London from the 5th May, 1971 between the representatives of the Indian Government and the British Government.

During the Ministerial dicsussion I had reiterated India's opposition to the British proposal. I strongly impressed upon them that present proposal was discriminatory, unequal, had been taken unilaterally and must be reversed. This was also inconsistent with international obligations of the UK towards developing countries like India. I had explained at great length the serious adverse effects that this move would have on India's exports of cotton textiles to the U.K. market without providing the expected protection to the British textile industry.

The Government of India is not aware of the reported decision of the British Government to scrap the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939.

The British Government's reply, when received, will be examined by the Government of India with a view to taking further appropriate action.

12 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, I am particularly interested in this matter because I think that my father had a great deal to do in the days before the 1939 agreement was signed particularly in the matter of textile preferences. At one time, in 1948 and the early fifties, India exported one billion yards of cotton textiles and was the largest exporter of cotton textiles in the world. Then Japan nudged us into the second position, and today we are in the fourth position and pretty soon we will sink probably as low as the 10th position, we had developed a quota system wtth the United Kingdom where they will accept 201 million yards of our textiles without charging any duty whatsoever. We have not even been able to fulfil those quotas. We have been averaging something like 150 million 160 million yards per years, and last it plummeted down to less than 60 million yards.

The main reason why this country has been reduced to such a position is the high cost economy which successive budgets in this country have managed to bring about and we have had a brilliant example of it only a few days ago from Mr. Chavan. Cotton production in this country has remained stagnant since 1964. producing only about 56 lakh to 58 lakh bales per year. The industry does not get modernised because of its low profitability, the return being somewhere between one and five percent on the capital employed. In November, 1970, six months ago, a scheme was prepared for getting machinery which would also help the machine manufacturers here, which would modernise at least the exporting mills, but for six months, Government has taken no decision on it whatever. The Minister has often in the past misled us by saying that the fourth Plan has provided Rs. 180 crores for modernising the textile industry. It is really an eye-wash, because no funds have been earmarked so far for doing so.

The Manubhai Shah Committee in 1969 made certain recommendations, but no decision has been taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Manubhai Shah Committee. The 1939 agreement which grew out of the old imperial preferences which are now called the Commonwealth references, allowed us to exports free of duty in return for which we are supposed to give British exports to India a 10 percent preference over their compititors from the rest of the world. The GATT agreement between developing and developed nations also stipulates that no further burden should be cast on the developing countries. This particular move of the British Government is a violation not only of the 1939 agreement between us but also of the GATT.

Now, in moving in this direction, the British have calculated that whatever damage we can do to them is no way the same as the damage that they can do to us. We have an adverse trade balance with the United Kingdom which is made up by Aid

which finances British exports to India. So, it is a well-considered move, and this move will also affect us in case the agreement is cancelled, and if we are not on our toes, and if we are not lively enough, it is likely to effect the exports of tea, jute, hides. tobacco, oil-cakes and God knows what percentage of our textiles.

We cannot possibly continue to enjoy this sort of Commonwealth preferences for all times to come. We talk a great deal of being self-reliant. We talk about standing on our own legs. Is it not true that Mr. Harold MacMillan, when he was Prime Minister of the U. K., had warned us that they wished to join the Common Market and these Commonwealth preferences would come in the way of their joining the Common Market and therefore, the Commonwealth the countries should do something about easing this out and had recommended that we start gradually accepting an increase in import duties on our exports ? In spite of all this, I find that this Government has done nothing in this respect. It just lives from day to day, accepting events as they overcome them. When the Minister had gone to the U.K., I thought it was because he was not in good health and he had gone for medical treatment. I am very glad to see that he is back here hale and hearty. I wish he had improved his condition instead of allowing himself to attend that meeting, because I see that nothing has emerged out of that meeting.

I wish to ask the Government, what steps are you taking to modernise the Indian textile industry, to increase cotton production and to bring about a low cost economy in this country ? Are you going to sabotage the entire agreement covering all the commodities, because of the duty that the British have demanded on textiles ? The British have been pleading with us, "You are unloading 25 percent of your exports on us. Why don't you spread it around to other European countries ?" But this Government, having a good thing in hand, does not want to do anything to make us self-reliant in this matter. Therefore, I would appreciate it if the Minister could give me some categorical replies about modernisation, cotton production and the high cost economy.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Regarding high cost of production and non-fulfilment of quota. That is not the problem which was discussed. None of the Ministers or senior officers raised the problem that our product is costly. They did not ask us to modernise the machinery. That is our internal problem. Here is a question of a unilateral decision by the British Government and we are protesting against that. We can come to modernisation and cotton production later; they are our internal problems. Here is a problem which is affecting not only our national economy but the economy of many developing countries. Before entering the E.E.C., they want to do this. We impressed on them, "After your decision to give arms to South Africa, you are going to take this decision. It will have a very adverse effect on the Asian countries, especially the developing countries. On the one hand you say you want to help us in our development; on the other, you are going to withdraw the rights and privileges we had enjoyed since 1939."

Mr. Mody asked whether we are sabotaging other items. No, Sir. At the moment, it is confined to textiles. On an average, we earn about Rs. 21 crores of foreign exchange on textile export to Britain. We are protesting against this decision and we have impressed our case not only on Britain, but we are in touch with the E.E.C, also. We had a meeting with Mr. Tahen Dorf, the British Minister for E.E.C. I told him, "You must ask Britain to remember their obligations to India." They have their obligations to New Zealand in respect of butter, and to West Indies in respect of sugar. They have their obligations to India in respcet of textiles. Before they enter E.E.C., these are the problems they must answer to the other nations.

We are not happy with the proposal made in 1969 by Mr. Crossland of the Labour Party Government and it is being followed by this Government also. Therefore, I request Mr. Mody to think of this problem at the moment. So far as modernisation is concerned. I am told that the machinery has been ordered in some cases. The textile industry, barring a few mills under N.T.C,, is in the private seetor. It is for them to modernise the machinery and there are funds provided for that. I am told machinery has been ordered for the modernisation of some of the mills,

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Shri Mody is a very well-informed person. He knows the condition of the British textile mills. They are much worse than ours. Their production costs are much higher than our production costs. They are out-dated and out-moded. Everyday 30 to 40 mills are getting closed in Britain because they are very inefficient. They are backward scientifically and technologically. They are backward in development. Therefore, to decry our industry is not correct. Here it is a question of international trade.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सदन के सामने अभी दिया, उसे मैंने बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक सुना और पढ़ा है। उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि ब्रिटेन का जो प्रस्ताव है वह भेदभावपूर्ण है, एकतरफा है और समानता की परवाह न करने वाला है। इससे जो भारत और ब्रिटश व्यापार करार 1939 का है वह समाप्त होगा। यदि वह समाप्त होता है तो भारत के सूती कपड़ा व्यवसाय के ऊपर काफी गम्भीर असर पडेगा। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारत के सूती माल के ऊपर जो 15 प्रतिशत आयात कर लगाया है उससे केवल दक्षिण कोरिया और ताइवान का फायदा होने वाला है। एक बात जरूर है कि ब्रिटेन इससे बचा रहेगा और जो राष्ट्रमण्डल के अन्य देश हैं, जैसे सिंगापुर और हांगकांग, उनको कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि भारत राष्ट्रमण्डल से पहले ही नराज है क्योंकि दक्षिण अफ्रीका को शस्त्रास्त्र देने के कारण उसने पूर्व ही अपनी नराजगी प्रकट कर दी है, यदि ब्रिटिश सरकार भारत के सूती माल पर 15 प्रतिशत का आयात कर लगाना चाहती है और उसका कोटा समाप्त करना चाहती है, तो, जैसा मंत्री महोदय स्वयं स्वीकार किया है स्थिति भारत के राष्ट्रमंडल में रहने के अनुकूल नहीं है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यदि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने हमारा कोटा समाप्त कर दिया और आयात शुल्क में 15 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दी तब क्या हम राष्ट्रमंडल से अपना सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर लेंगे ? दूसरी बात यह कि यदि भारतीय आयात पर 15 प्रतिशत का आयात शुल्क लग रहा है तो क्या हम ऐसी स्थिति में हैं ब्रिटिश सरकार के जो उद्योग धन्धे यहां चल रहे हैं, जो उनकी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, कैपिटल्ज हैं उनके विरुद्ध जवाबी कार्रवाई कर सके ? इसके साथ साथ एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। 8 मई के दिन जब ब्रिटिश प्रधान मंत्री एडवर्ड हीथ भारतवर्ष आये तब उन्होंने भारत की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की थी। राष्ट्रमंडल सम्मेलन सिंगापुर में हुआ था वहां श्री स्वर्ण सिंह ने इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से चर्चा की थी। लेकिन इस चर्चा के बावजूद ब्रिटिश सरकार यह निर्णय लेने में असमर्थ है कि जो 15 प्रतिशत का शुल्क है उसको समाप्त कर दे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार कौन सा निर्णय लेने जा रही है जिससे माननीय सदस्यों को इस बात का सन्तोष हो कि भारत के सूती उद्योग पर इसका कोई विपरीत असर नहीं पड़ेगा। यदि फिर भी विपरीत असर पड़ता है तो जो 25 करोड़ रु० का माल हम प्रति वर्ष ब्रिटेन को भेजते हैं अगर हम उसको न भेजे तो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा और उससे भारत की कमर भी नहीं टूटेगी, बल्कि ब्रिटेन को शिक्षा मिलेगी और वह अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करने के लिए बाध्य होगा।

मैं अपेक्षा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इन प्रश्नों के सन्दर्भ में अपने उत्तर दें। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने अभी मशीनें मंगाने की बात कही थी। भारतवर्ष में जो मशीनें आयेंगी, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनमें से कितनी सरकार ने मंगाई हैं, कितनी प्राइवेट फर्मों ने मंगाई हैं और कितनी सोसायटी ने मंगाई हैं। भारतवर्ष में जब मशीनें आ जायेंगी

तो उससे मजदूर जगत में छंटनी हो कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत सी बातें उठाईं, जिनमें मैं अभी नहीं वह अन्दरूनी बातें हैं और उनको हम बाद में तय कर लेंगे। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य की इस शंका का सम्बन्ध है कि हमारी टेक्सटाइल्स पर असर पड़ेगा, तो इसको हम ने भी कहा है और हम मानते हैं कि यह एक बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। जो ब्रिटिश इंडस्ट्री है उस का फायदा होने नहीं जा रहा है। जो इम्पीरियलिस्ट कंट्रीज हैं, जैसे पोर्चगाल, कोरिया, ताईवान, वहां से तो ब्रिटेन को माल लेना ही होगा, और उन लोगों का जो एक्स्ट्रा का एग्रीमेंट है उसके मुताबिक वह करना चाहते हैं। हम ने सारी बातों को उनके सामने रक्खा और जिन भावनाओं का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है कि हमारे कामनवेल्थ के रिश्तों पर इसका असर पड़ेगा, इसको भी उन को समझाया। हमने कहा कि हमारा नया संसद आया है, जिसमें नए नए लोग आये हैं, नए नए विचार के लोग, प्रगतिशील विचारों के लोग, उन पर भी इसका असर पड़ेगा और संसद को अपने साथ ले चलने में हमको कठिनाई होगी। हमने इन बातों को उनके सामने रक्खा। अभी तक जो फैसला हुआ है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने कहा कि हर चीज पर दुबारा विचार किया जाये और हीथ साहब के सामने जब हमने बात उठाई तब उन्होंने आश्वासम दिया कि हम विचार करेंगे। सिंगापुर में श्री स्वर्ण सिंह ने भी इसको उठाया और विलायत में हम लोगों ने उसको दोहराया। मैं माननीय सदस्य के साथ हूं कि इसकी बहुत बुरी प्रतिक्रिया देश में होने बाली है और विलायत की सरकार को भी अभी वक्त है कि वह इस प्रकार का विचार करे और निर्णय को बदले।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : At the very outset I must express my surprise at the manner in which my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, has championed the cause of the British Government. When he was putting his question it appeared to me that he was a member of the House of Commons or of the House of Lords and not of this Parliament. He has accused the Government of India of sabotaging the agreement. He has cited certain facts. The Government of the United Kingdom has violated one of the clauses, a very salient clause, of the Indo-U.K. Trade agreement of 1939. We never violated it. The Minister says :—

> "During the Ministerial discussions I had reiterated India's opposition to the British proposal. I strongly impressed upon them that the present proposal was discriminatory, unequal, had been taken unilaterally and must be reversed. This was also inconsistent with international obligations of the U.K., towards developing countries like India."

Then he says :—

> "The British Government's reply, when received, will be examined by the Government of India with a view to taking further appropriate action."

On the 6th April in the other House the hon. Minister stated the same thing and said that we did not like it; this was very bad and we shall take up the matter with the U.K. Government. Even before that, when he returned from the ECAFE Conference at Manila, he said that he had a talk with the Governer-General there and that Hon Kong and India both would fight the issue jointly. I read this in the newspapers and I have got cutting of it.

This is a deliberate attempt by the British who bled our counrry white and who are obstructing our progress at every stcp. They are trying to humiliate our country in the eys of the other countries. Even in the matter of supply to Pakistan at this hour when they are using that massive aid for bleeding the common people in Bangla Desh, they have not been responding to the request of the Prime Minister. So, we know the character of British Imperialism and we should not be surprised at it.

Today, the world market, as far as export of cotton textiles is concerned, in South-east Asia is captured by China and Japan and our country shall be facing a serious crisis if this is not waived by the British Government. So, I would like to know how long the Government of India is

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

going to wait and whether this is not high time that we also give them some sort of an ultimatum and confiscate the British interests in this country or take some retaliatory measures by which they will come to their senses. We should also pay them in their own coin. Apart from a protest, why should we not give them some sort of an ultimatum and threaten them with the consequences of this because we know the maximum foreign interest in our country is the British interest ? I would like to know whether retaliatory measures will be taken or not.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have to face this problem with a little patience and also firmness. So far as retaliatory measures are concerned, I would not like to discuss them at this stage. I would only say what are the remedial measures that we are attempting. We are trying to diversify our trade and are trying to build up our textile trade in a number of other countries. If the hon. Member wants, I can give the names of the countries also where our efforts are to increase our exports. We are also in touch with the EEC countries.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know the names of those countries. We want to know who our friends are.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Our exports to UK during the last two years have been declining. Efforts are being made to increase our exports to the following countries, namely, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Western Europe, Soviet Union, Sudan and a number of other rupee countries, that is, Eastern Europe. Our effort is to see that our export does not come down. Our total export to UK is about Rs. 21 crores and if this is implemented by the UK, it would affect our exports to UK. I do not think it will affect 100 percent but it will affect us very considerably, might be 50 per cent or even more. We are only trying at the moment to impress upon Britain to reconsider her decision and to see the reaction of this House. Similar is the feeling of members of my own party. They have come and met me and have told me that if UK is going to take this decision unilaterally, why we do not react a little more firmly.

No country can humiliate, much less Britain, so far as India is concerned. So, there is no question of humiliation. We cannot be humiliated. But here is the question of our right, specially as a developing country. If Britain feels as they claim that they are helping the undeveloped countries to developed and, at the same time, scraps this agreement which has been there since 1939. it not only will not look well but will also have a very bad effect on this country's economy and sentiment. We have conveyed this to the British Government. When they take the decision, we will examine the problem.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Shri Banerjee seems to think that his nationalism is of a higher order than mine because I made a plea for self-reliance in our textile industry, I do not know on whose behalf he was making his plea.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not on behalf of the textile magnates.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Either you should have stopped him or you allow me, because he gets away by saying that I belonged to the House of Commons.

MR. SPEAKER : You should get up with my permission and not abruptly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I used the words "appeared to be".

MR. SPEAKER : You should at least have the courtesy to ask my permission.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : He rectified it later on and said, "He appears to be a member of the House of Lords."

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think, it should be clarified that self-reliance is aot antinational although beating the British may suit some philosophy that he might have.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, this is a very serious matter. The question is whether the Government of India is going to sabotage the agreement. who sabotaged the

agreement ? It is the British Government that has done it and not the Government of India. Instead of defending the Government of India, he tried to defend the other people. It is a shame.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I said the same thing you are saying.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, you should try to avoid such things. You should not use sueh words.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You ask the reaction in the House. Everybody says, he is not talking like a Member of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P. K. Deo—— absent.

12.25 hrs.

RE-PAYMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND OTHER MATTERS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, with your permission, I wish to raise a very important question regarding the payment of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees. According to the present formula of the Second Pay Commission and also that of the Gajendragadkar Commission, once there is an average rise of 10 points in the cost of living index, the Central Government employees throughout the country get entitled to another slab of dearness allowance. According to the figures available to us through the Reserve Bank various other agencies, the cost of living index figure has risen from 215 to 225, that is, there is an increase of 10 points. So, the Central Government employees are entitled to another slab of dearness allowance. I would request the Government and, specially, the Finance Minister to make an announcement in the House that another slab of dearness allowance will be given to the Central Government employees. Since he is not in a position to accept the Call Attention Notice, I would request you and, through you, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Government and the Finance Minister that, while replying to the General Budget, he must announce it.

श्री एन० एन० पांडे (गोरखपुर) : गोंडा में रेल दुर्घटना हुई है जिसमें दस से ज्यादा आदमी मारे गये हैं और काफी लोग घायल-वस्था में अस्पताल में पड़े हैं। मैं आज ही सुबह वहां से स्पाट पर इनक्वायरी करके लौटा हूं। वहां स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर है। हुआ यह कि एक गाड़ी 184 डाउन पार्सल खड़ी थी और दूसरी गाड़ी 32 डाउन गोंडा कचहरी को उसी लाइन पर एलाउ कर दिया गया और टक्कर हो गई। यह बहुत बड़ी ट्रेजीडी वहां पर घटित हुई है। इस छोटी लाइन पर आये दिन ऐसी गलतियां होती हैं और एक्सीडेंट हो जाया करते हैं। माननीय उप मंत्री जी भी वहां गए थे। उन्होंने जो एक बयान दिया है उसमें उन्होंने मरने वालों की संख्या बहुत कम बताई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सारी दुर्घटना की अच्छी तरह से जांच हो। इस प्रकार से घटने वाली दुर्घटनाओं पर रोक लगनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप एक हाई टेक्नीकल बाडी एप्वाइंट करें और वह इस चीज की जांच करके वास्तविकता पर पहुंचे ताकि आये दिन इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं से बचा जा सके। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इसके ऊपर डिसकशन के लिए समय निर्धारित करें ताकि सारे मामलात इस सदन के सामने आ सकें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार और खास कर रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। सदन को भी ज्ञात है कि बरौनी के इलाके में रेल मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की थी। उसको टालने के लिये 22 मार्च को मैंने रेल मंत्री को लिखा था और हड़ताल 25 मार्च को शुरू होनी थी। रेल मंत्री जी ने उसका जवाब देना भी मुनासिब नहीं समझा। 25 तारीख को मैं और श्री कल्याणसुन्दरम इत्यादि उनसे मिले

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

थे। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कटिबद्ध रहे और उन्होंने हड़ताल करवा दी। 33 दिन तक वह हड़ताल चली। सदन में बताया गया था कि हमारे अफसर कहां गये हैं और रेलों को चालू करवाएंगे। लेकिन एक भी डिब्बा या एक भी इंजन 33 दिनों तक चल नहीं सका। उसके बाद रेल मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया कि कोई विक्टिमाइजेशन नहीं होगा और मांगों के बारे में कहा कि जब निर्णय हो जायेगा तो उसको लागू कर दिया जाएगा। श्रम मंत्री ने भी हड़ताल समाप्त करने का आह्वान किया था। खास कर जो बगला देश में हालत पैदा हो गई थी उसको ध्यान में रखकर 33 दिनों के बाद रेल मजदूरों ने हड़ताल को वापिस ले लिया और काम पर आने की घोषणा की। उनको काम पर जाने नहीं दिया गया और गाड़िया चालू हो गई।

उसके बाद 60 के लगभग श्रमिकों को काम से मुअतिल कर दिया गया हैं, 3000 से ज्यादा को ब्रेक इन सर्विस का नोटिस दे दिया गया हैं, कई सौ को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उससे भी बहुत ज्यादा पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है। यह सुनने में आता है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन और दूसरे अधिकारी यह धमकी देते हैं कि लोग फिर हड़ताल पर जायें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवेज किसी की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति नहीं है। इस संस्थान में जो भी घाटा होता है, वह सारे देश का घाटा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्रम मंत्री और रेलवे मंत्री की ओर से जो आश्वासन दिया गया है, सरकार उसका पालन करे, नहीं तो कुछ लोग मजदूरों को फिर हड़ताल करने के लिये उकसा रहे हैं। यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार दमन की कार्यवाहियों को वापस ले और हड़ताल से पहले की यथास्थिति को कायम करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री तुलमोहन राम।

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज) : मैंने एक्सिडेंट के बारे में एक शार्ट-नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इन बातों को हाउस में रेफर न करें। वह इस बारे में मुझे लिखें।

श्री तुलमोहन राम।

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Arrest of Shri Tulmohan Ram, M. P. in Bihar

श्री तुलमोहन राम (अरारिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मेरे केस को प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को रेफर करने की आज्ञा प्रदान की। मैं अपने इलाके के छोटे किसानों, खेतिहर मजदूरों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के पूरे समर्थन से लोक सभा के लिए चुन कर आया हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : This matter was already before the previous House. It is just a formality.

श्री तुलमोहन राम : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि मेरे केस को दोबारा प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को सौंप दिया जाये।

I beg to move :

"That the question of privilege regarding the alleged arrest of Shri Tulmohan Ram, M.P., on the 28th November, 1969 by Shri Chandrika Prasad, then Sub-Inspector of Police, Mahishi (Bihar) and non-intimation thereof to the Speaker, Fourth Lok Sabha, be re-referred to the Committee of Privileges of this Lok Sabha."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मामला पहले से ही प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी के सामने है। चूंकि चौथी लोक सभा भंग हो गई, पांचवीं लोक

सभा का चुनाव हुआ है और मेम्बर साहब फिर चुन कर आये हैं, इसलिए टेकनिकल वजह से इसको दोबारा यहां लाना पड़ा है। काफी डिसकशन के बाद इस मामले को प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को सौंपा गया था। इस लिए इसमें ऐसी कोई मुश्किल नहीं है कि इस पर फिर दुबारा डिसकशन किया जाये।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसी संदर्भ में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

हमारा यह सदन ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट की परम्पराओं को निभा रहा है। परिस्थितियों वश पहला हाउस समाप्त हो गया और उसके साथ-साथ उसकी बनी हुई कमेटी भी समाप्त हो गई, लेकिन सदन के अपमान के रूप में जो क्राइम हुआ था, वह अपनी जगह पर बरकरार है। सदन के साथ-साथ कमेटी भी खत्म हो जाये, इससे मुझे परेशानी नहीं है, लेकिन जो क्राइम हुआ था, वह तो वैसे ही बरकरार है। इस लिए इस बारे में नियम बनाया जाना चाहिये कि हर हालत में ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज का मामला बरकरार रहे। इस वक्त तो वातावरण ठीक है और माननीय सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लेंगे, लेकिन हो सकता है कि किसी विशेष प्रिविलेज इस्यू को पहली पार्लियामेंट तो स्वीकार कर ले, लेकिन दूसरा सदन उसको स्वीकार न करे। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में नियम बनाये जाने चाहिये। हमें ब्रिटिश परम्परा के अनुसार नहीं चलना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : The law of privileges is a very wide. अगर हाउस इस बारे में कोई हदबन्दी करना चाहता है और प्रिविलेजि को कोडीफाई करना चाहता है, तो वह दूसरी बात है। इस वक्त इस बारे में कुछ करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

It is a very simple matter. I know the rules. I kept it pending. I studied it as I was in very much doubt about it and I examined it again and again. I say, let it go to the Privileges Committee. They will examine it.

The question is :

"That the question of privilege regarding the alleged arrest of Shri Tulmohan Ram, M.P., on the 28th November, 1969, by Shri Chandrika Prasad, then Sub-Inspector of Police, Mahishi (Bihar) and non-intimation thereof to the Speaker, Fourth Lok Sabha, be re-referred to the Committee of Privileges of this Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The motion is adopted. This matter stands re-referred to the new Committee.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the Year 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Dorporation for the year 1971-72, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-337/71.]

12.35½ hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—(*Contd.*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume further discussion of the General Budget. The balance of time available is 9 hours and 35 minutes, and the lists before me are very long lists.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : From the Congress side.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Raja Kulkarni may now continue his speech.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East) : As I said yesterday, the budget is an integral part of the co-ordinated and integrated complex of instruments being utilised for economic development and social progress. The bank rate, the credit controls, production and distribution regulatory devices, the price mechanism, the investment pattern, foreign trade, all these are inter-related and inter-dependent with the national budget.

They act and react upon each other. The basic character and the effectiveness of the budget is determined more by its inter-relationships with the other instruments of economic development than by any single isolated taxation proposal embodied into its structure. Judged from this point of view and coupled with the robust broad-based economic growth of our country during the last two years, the capacity of the budget to produce desirable results has been increased.

The success of the new agricultural strategy, foodgrains and price support policy, growth of agro-industries, the green revolution, mechanisation of agriculture, beginning of the modernisation of the life of the rural people, faster development of the small scale industrial sector, increased industrial production, international trade at a higher level. the democratic control of the State over the commanding heights of national economy, all these and other facts of the situation render the indisputable character of a socialistic quality to the present budget.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance said that this budget was not socialist. The statement that he made and the statement which I am making are such that there is no contradiction between them. It is not a socialist budget in the sense that it seeks to construct or build a socialist society. However, it is a socialist budget in the sense that it carries out the socialist tasks in a period of transition from the present mixed economy to the socialist economy. In a socialist society, the budget identifies itself with the whole national economic effort in all sectors, in all activities and in all the institutions.

There is very little difference between the national economic plan of development and the budget. It deals with the whole process of creating national wealth as well as of distributing and utilising the monetary resources. Our nation has not reached that stage ; we are in a transition stage from the mixed economy to a socialist economy.

What is the role the budget is asked to play in this transition ? The socialistic function of the budget in this situation is to creat those forces and factors which would establish the material and technical base upon which a socialist society can then be built. The present budget meets honestly and with all the ability at the command of Government, the conditions of this socialistic milieu.

How has the budget spelled out its socialistic role ? The budget helps in consolidating the gains of nationalisation of banking and of the unification and centralisation of insurance and other financial institutions for mobilising the savings in the country. Deployment of these funds in accordance with national priorities has now become easy and smooth. The budget has given a new direction for this process. Recently it was because of nationalisation of banks that it has been possible for Government to give credit of Rs. 344 crores to the agricultural sector, which was not possible till two years ago.

The budget marks a big step in the unification of Central-State financial resources. Unified national social accounting can now be seen on the horizon. It is Centre-State financial relations which have been a source of irritation and provocation during the last so many years. This budget has now shown that now the States are more dependent financially on the Central budget and there is a process of unification and integration of the financial resources of the country. though it is creating new problems. The main problem is the tendency on the part of the States to refrain from making big efforts at tax collections and increase their revenue, but to ask more assistance from the Centre.

In this budget, the share of the States in tax revenues to be collected has gone up tremendously. Out of the total collection of Rs. 2,552 crores, more than Rs. 892 crores will go to the States. Similarly assistance in plan outlay and other assistance by way of loans and advances. Previously this figure was Rs. 1,000 crores ; now it is much

more. Apart from these, the tendency of State Governments to overdraw on the Reserve Bank has been on the increase and Central Government has been standing guarantee for these overdrafts. With all the difficulties and problems the fact remains that the Central Government is trying to integrate and unify the financial resources of this country.

The second socialist task which this Budget is trying to fulfil is that it has raken a decisive step in the re-distribution of the income of individuals through income-tax proposals. I am referring to the personal individual taxation proposals in the Budget. The real ceiling has now come on individual wealth at a level much lower than was the case before. On the other hand, there is also relief given to the low income groups. There is rising taxation after Rs. 15,000 of personal income. At the level of Rs. 2 lakhs, income-tax and surcharge together amount to 97.75 per cent, which is going to make unattractive the desire for earning more. The income of every lakh of rupees beyond Rs. 2 lakhs gives a disposable income to the tax-payer of only Rs. 2,250. Added to this is the Wealth Tax on the individual's income. Both the ordinary Wealth Tax and the Additional Wealth Tax have been stepped up to such an extent that the disposable income is completely wiped out at a level much lower than in the previous year. If the income is exclusively from land and buildings, the ceiling will be reached on the disposable income when the wealth is at Rs. 5 lakhs. If the income comes from wealth, land and buildings, the whole income will be absorbed by tax at the level of Rs. 10 lakhs. This is how the Budget has tried to re-distribute the national income. At the same time, the lower income groups in society have been given relief. Salaried employees, earning Rs. 500 per month, have been given relief. They are exempted from income-tax, and they are also given additional concession if they save.

The third task which the Budget has tried to carry out is the creation of additional wealth by raising resources without disturbing price stability. It has given more importance to the expenditure on social services. Deficit financing of Rs. 220 crores is of arrange in which Government has full confidence that prices will not rise beyond controllable limits. It is very interesting to note how expenditure on social services and development has grown faster, which is the characteristic of a socialistic Budget in all the developing countries where socialism is being introduced. The 1971-72 Budget has given an amount of Rs. 553 crores, which is 18% higher over the previous year's figure. This figure has risen fast during the last ten years and now it is 150 per cent more. Similarly ; on the capital account also, the amount given, Rs. 684 crores, is nine per cent more than the previous year for social and development expenditure. But this does not come in the way of higher defence expenditure.

A point was made by some hon. Members that this Government was spending more on defence expenditure than on development. It is true that defence expenditure has gone up, but it should be remembered that whatever is being spent by this country on defence is nothing compared to the expenditure of even socialist and communist countries. I have collected figures of defence expenditure for other countries. Take for instance the United States ; it spends 8.5 per cent of its GNP over defence. The USSR is spending more than 8.5 per cent of its GNP on defence. It comes to U.S. $164 per citizen in USSR. We need a strong defence because of the situation created by Pakistan and China but we are spending only Rs. 3 per citizen in our country. The ratio of our spending on defence to the GNP is hardly three per cent and it is probably the lowest among the socialist or capitalist countries of the world.

The fourth point which this budget has touched is the effort to change the investment pattern to make industrial and economic growth employment-oriented, and to release the forces of economic democracy through its proposals of corporate taxation. I need not deal with the corporate taxation ; they have been given. To a large extent the corporate taxation has been increased during the last ten years, from Rs. 161 crores in 1961 to Rs. 411 crores as under the present budget. *Garibi Hatao* is not just a slogan but at the same time everybody knows that it cannot be achieved in one year. A concerted and concentrated attack has been made through this budget on the unemployment problem. Apart from the provision of Rs. 50 crores for tackling the

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

rural unemployment—at the rate of Rs. 100 per month it will give employment to five lakhs of people for ten months in a year. 90 per cent of Rs. 50 crores will be spent on wages to these people which means that about five lakhs of jobs will be created. Another provision of Rs. 25 crores for tackling the educated unemployment problem has been made. As is seen from the pattern of investment in the budget more jobs likely to be created. Rs. 102 crores are to be invested in the iron and steel industry and Rs. 151 crores are to be invested on the railways. Employment is likely to be more than the previous years in these industries. It is the experience of this country that in the previous year or earlier years that even with 7 per cent growth in GNP the employment percentage goes up by 2 or 3 per cent ; through this budget it may well go up much higher than the previous year. That is why the budget also fulfils the objective of creating more employment.

Thus the budget carries out the socialist tasks in the transition stage. I would at the same time like to make a suggestion to the Finance Minister that looking to the levies and excise duties and duty on petrol, they should be reduced by at least fifty per cent ; the duty on maida should be withdrawn.

Similarly, in the small scale sector—

MR. SPEAKER : Your time is up. You are not caring for the bell nor for requests, nothing.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : One minute. The small scale soap manufacturers, with a capacity of less than 800 tonnes per year, should be exempted from the existing excise duty.

With these words, I wholeheartedly welcome the budget subject to these three suggestions which I have made.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to extend my general support to the bubget which has been presented by the Finance Minister. It is a sincere effort which has to be appreciated by the House which includes also hon. Members who are not in the party. The budget it aims at a certain direction. Whether the direction is correctly maintained or not depends on factors more than the mere presentation of the annual budget.

The Finance Minister himself has said in the last paragraph of his budget speech that "it is hardly possible to claim that a new social and economic order can be ushered in through budgetary policy alone." Nothing more apt need to be said by the Finance Minister to be in the direction to which they are all committed. It is not only an annual budget which can take us to the direction where we are now all committed. You and I, Mr. Speaker,—all of us are committed to go to do something much more. In the short time that is available to me, obviously I cannot deal with all those aspects which are in my mind, which I will try sometime again, to put before this hon. House to emphasise and streamline once more the ideas that have now to be hammered before the country so that we might be able to go the way that we are now committed.

There is no doubt that we are all as a party, through our leaders, neck-deep committed to a policy and programme which can be reached only through a socialist approach. The *Garibi Hatao* slogan is a very apt slogan, and its programme of action can only be conceived through the socialist path.

13.00 hrs.

In this respect, I would like to draw the attention of the House to three important phenomena which have to be taken into account. The first is obviously the economic policy behind the budget. That economic policy has been accepted by all of us. This policy is ultimately aimed at owing all means of production and distribution by the State in order to build a strong base to State monopoly capital structure ; a redical and basic change in the entire institution of servicing the Government has to be carried out. Also correct distribution of commodities and restriction on conspicuous consumption has to be assured. If we can achieve these three things, —if we can try to formulate our postures and programmes, —which aim at concretising the economic policy of Garibi

Hatao, of changing the entire bureaucratic set-up in a radical and basic way, and then to restrict consumption with a view to make it a socialist distributive system, then, of course, we can expeditiously go towards our goal.

What are the contents of these three main phenomena which have to be taken care of ? The economic policy behind our budget must now more specifically define our goals. We have already committed ourselves to more commanding height for the public sector. But this is not enough. The sooner we realise it, the better it is for all of us that we have to define it more concreately. That is, the entire pattern of our mixed economy has to be public-sector-oriented. So far, it has been private-sector-oriented. The important consumer goods industries are all in the hands of the private sector. They have now progressively but quickly been taken over by the State.

MR. SPEAKER : You may continue after lunch.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. **Deputy-Speaker** *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72 —GENERAL DISCUSSION —*Contd.*

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Sir, if you do not make me nervous by ringing the bell, I promise I shall try to be very brief.

I was submitting before this House that a qualitative change has come in the entire socio-economic approach of the nation after this election. Still, however, this concept of gradualism that is implied in our parliamentary system of Government, parliamentary democracy I should say, must assume a new posture of radicalism. Otherwise, the entire promises and the intentions that are behind the programmes of *garibi hatao* movement are likely to be, I am using a word deliberately, sabotaged. The conditions for sabotage are, unfortunately, already there. The other day there was a debate in the Rajya Sabha with regard to the setting up of some sort of parliamentary machinery to examine the working of the private sector. I had been shouting about this for some years and in this House I want to raise my voice in support of that demand once more.

This controversy of inefficiency of the public sector and the great profit making abilities of the private sector has, for all time to come, to be settled after examination seriously and sincerely. Therefore, a parliamentary committee or some other body, whichever might be considered appropriate, now be created in order to find out how the entire complex of the private sector industrial concerns is functioning and operating its mechanism of profitmaking and how the public sector is functioning.

There are obvious difficulties of long-term gestations period of basic industries and lack of perspective and vision in the Government ministries and the Planning Commission, which are mainly responsible for delayed profits or loss profits or no profit but that does not, that should not and that must not frighten us.

I also admit that State monopoly capitalism does not lead directly to socialism. There is something in between and that is where I want to go now. It is the question of building a new institution of servicing the Government and the programme of Government. Solely in the interest of toiling people. I deliberately avoid the word, "bureaucracy". The servicing system of the entire Government must now be basically changed. When I say this I do not condemn the bureaucracy. Something has been injected into the entire functioning of our social system whereby we have to conceive of new ideas. The new idea that I venture to put before this House is that if we really want to implement the socialist programme, we have to do two things, namely, change our concept of gradualism in the new situation and build a new army of committed people who will take up this work of implementing the rural and urban development programme or the urban programme. Unless there is a cadre-based political party, committed to implementing the programme of the Government. this Government cannot succeed in implementing this programme.

We have seen enough in the last decades very well intentioned programmes that have been put before us. They have been

[Shri K. D. Malviya]

worked out meticulously and sincerely. But when we started working after freedom, we seemed to have missed the bus. We did not change the outlook and the methodology of working for implementation. It is now high time, when we are starting on a new voyage, to implement our programmes, that we should seriously think of introducing committed people into the entire system of Government.

I said in a meeting of our Congress members—and I repeat it here—that there is no bar to doing this even today. Even in the year 1937 and also later on in 1948, in the pre-independence period, the UP Government entrusted the entire work of rural development programme, which included not only road building, irrigation but all the schemes which are contemplated today within the framework of rural development programme, to a committed politician who was dynamic, a Congressman. He was known as the Rural Development Commissioner or something like that. That dynamic Congressman, who was not appointed through the Public Service Commission. As the Rural Development Commissioner, he built a cadre of about 1,500 Congressmen, politicians, committed people, who carried on the task of rural development. It is another thing that the Congress at that time was not concretely committed to socialism. It was committed to some sort of a programme which was forward looking but it was neither here nor there. Since then we have moved forward to a more concrete socialist programme and commitment to building a socialist economy. We are now neck deep involved in this great task of converting our present economy into a socialist economy.

We cannot get out of it now. That party will be doomed which would like to go back on it now. Therefore, we are going ahead under a bold leadership and people who are determined to go ahead. Time has come to change the entire concept of our bureaucracy right from below. The whole thing has become so rotten. It is so rotten that it cannot be described and it might take hours for me to describe as to how things have gone wrong. Either a deliberate decision on the part of a Government which now enjoys a big majority is taken and they do it coolly and calculatedly, or a violent revolution will overtake us. And one does not know where that revolution will lead us to. It might be some sort of a cultural revolution or anything. But the impact of that situation is on us. I would, therefore, plead to the Government and to the Finance Minister also be ponder over the deeper aspect of it as to how he is going to implement the programme. The taxes are evaded. You cannot collect the taxes. With all the good intentions what you propose to do you cannot get it done. Because the whole situation is contrary to the normal desire of getting a programme implemented. Something has gone so wrong and in order to undo that, you have to do some more introspection than what has been done.

I would just like to make one point more. The entire programme of industrialisation also has got to be looked from the background of our rural economy which is now an accepted fact. Now this rural economy is still rampant with the phenomena of feudal exploitation. Even the fertiliser that is being distributed there is distributed by private mechanism, by big people who want to come in there. Neither the distribution nor the production of strategic input of agriculture is in the hands of public sector entirely. Unless you build a system of production and distribution which goes directly into the developmental processes of rural economy, you are not likely to change the structure of agriculture and development programmes. All this talk of green revolution is there. It has happened. Many things have favoured us. But we are standing on a critical precipice. The green revolution might just vanish. Because the foundation is not deep, beeause feudal exploitation is still going on and land reforms have not been implemented by our own men and the relationship between the higher and the lower peasantry is still so bad against the interests of the lower peasantry that you just cannot conceive of going very rapidly towards industrialisation. We all know that a 20 per cent rural population in a country alone creates a situation where industrialisation moves forward. We are still far behind that. We are carrying out an experiment in which through crash programmes, bypassing difficulties, we are trying to go ahead.

How can we succeed if we have not got the means *i.e.*, if we have not got the people committed to our ideology and if we have still a concept of mixed economy which is totally contrary to socialist concept and is leading to build the monopoly class.

Let us take small entrepreneurs. Where are they I want to ask. They are nowhere. Take small industries like the match industry, the pesticides industry, the poultry-feed industry and the small industries which go to make small tools. They are in the hands of people who are controlled by monopolists. I may give you one example. Take for instance, the pesticides industry. In the pesticides industry, there are small entrepreneurs who are controlled by Tata, the I.C.I. people, and nobody can compete with them. They buy all the stock, put it under their own seal and sell it to Government agencies and big cooperatives and all that, so that the entire distribution has gone into the hands of a few people who control the economy so far as production, distribution and commerce in pesticides industry is concerned. Similarly, there is the VIMCO. Just try to find out what is happening in the match industry so long as VIMCO is present there. I can go on giving instances. Taket he small aluminium industry the utensil making industry, the non-ferrous metal processing industries, where the entire control of raw materials and of sale, ultimately, to the point where the consumer comes, is in the hands of a few people. These semi-monopolists and giants are being created through a process, through a system, in our industrial complex where the tendency of disparity is growing and the tendency of creating near-monopoly lot is growing.

This is not seen by the Government, but if you go into it, this is the position. I am one of those small entrepreneurs who has done something for the last 3 or 4 years when I was out of this Parliament. I have gone through this agonising process. I tell you there is not a single instance where this big monopoly does not come in and strangulate the technique of the small entrepreneur, who is trying his best to survive in this country. He cannot survive unless there is a proper system of distribution. The entire system of supply of raw material is a thing which requires change. It should be institutionalised in such a way that this disparity does not grow. More than that, I do not want to go into it in greater detail.

My last point about prices. The hon. Minister has referred to this in his speech. Rise in prices is a disquieting feature and I do not think that prices can be controlled by this Budget. Even such articles which were not touched even by this Budget have risen in prices. The prices have gone up. The prices do increase and prices go up, erratically, non-sensically and alarmingly.

In saying all this, I am trying to make out a point that in order to retain the price structure within as reasonable a limit as possible in a growing economy like ours, there is need for changing the distribution system and have your own system at various points in associations with peoples' co-operations and associations. The opening of the departmental stores etc. which was done recently, 2 or 3 years ago did not do the trick because there was no committed personnel behind it. It was just a sale market, market for salemanship where anybody should be recruited from any place and put there. The question of profit came in. They were doing all sorts of things which ought not and should not be done in a Government departmental store. So this whole matter has to be gone into very throughly with a view to fit them into the changed system of working into the new pattern of things.

Prices of essential commodities can be controlled only when the distribution mechanism is thought *de novo* on the basis of certain ideologies.

These are the general points that I am trying to make.

With regard to some of the items which have been specified by the Finance Minister for earning income and revenue for the Government, I would like him to consider whether maida could be exempted or not. In respect of an journey, I find that professors and certain others are exempted up to 20 per cent rise in fare. This should apply to certain categories of labourers, workers etc, I think some more labour classes could be included in it. I don't know whether Government will get Rs. 7 crores. If it is reduced by a few crores, by Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 crores by way of extending this concession to representatives of workers or to one or two more categories, I think, it will be in line with our political and social objectives.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Unless we change the entire approach in the functioning of the public sector, unless we give a new orientation to the public sector, unless we organise big consumer goods industries in the public sector, the revenues are not going to increase. I am stressing the need for taking more and more consumer goods industries in the public sector.

The Budget on the whole takes us an the line to which we are committed. I have no doubt about it. That is a sincere effort. We are going towards that path. I am more than convinced when I read some newspapers in the morning. In common parlance, they are newspaper of the tycoons. When I read them, my reaction was just the opposite. When such newspapers say that the whole Budget is wrong, my first reaction was just the opposite. This is all the more a reason that I give my support to the Budget.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, much has been said in the last few days on the budget proposals, and, I think, yet something still remains to be said. Much has also been written in the press by way of comments, but I do think that still many things need to be written and commented upon.

I am one of those who think that this budget has been conceived with a full understanding and a wareness of the aims and objectives set out in our election manifesto and the pledges we have given to the people. Shri Y. B. Chavan, our Finance Minister. like a fine archer, has achieved the twin tasks with a single stroke. He has been able to bring down the uncovered budgetary deficits to Rs. 220 crores from Rs. 397 crores. Also he has been able to reduce the cruel contrast between wealth and poverty. The budget has hit the moneyed people, big businessmen, owners of sizable urban property, the upper fringe of the agriculturists and the upper middle class, but it was spared the middle class and those at the lower marginal levels, particulary the forgotten man. Thus, the Finance Minister by his unorthodox and innovative budget has laid his pruning scissors on the rich in towns and the country alike, and has achieved a massive resource mobilisation, a difficult and stiff task, as he himself put it, and laid the solid foundations of an ebullient Indian socialist society.

I have heard the Opposition leaders making, I would say, uncharitable and rather politically-motivated criticisms against this budget, the main characteristics of which I have made reference to earlier.

Shri Y. B. Chavan has, no doubt, prescribed a stiff dose of new imposts, but viewed in the context of the background in which he had to prepare this budget, I would say that the harsh aspects of the budget are inevitable. First, we have to recall his earlier commitment in March last when he said that the Plan outlay had to be enlarged. Secondly, he had to take into account the demand from every quarters of this country for producing increased employment opportunities, and then again, the crying demand of the newly awakened social classes for bringing down the unpardonable inequalities still obtaining in wealth and income, and of course, as all of us know, the unpredictable situation in West Bengal and other North-Eastern Border States resulting from Pakistani brutalities in Bangla Desh.

So, when one makes a critique of the budget. one has to take into account all these aspects which I am sure the Finance Minister did take into account. Therefore, the task of reducing a deficit of Rs. 397 crores had to be undertaken in this background. He could, however, reduce it only by about one third and he has done a good job in chiselling his levies only on essentials and placing the burden primarily on the right shoulders, namely those who live in conspicuous consumption and ostentatious living and whose wealth and income bear no comparison at all with those of the vast majority of our compatriots.

The increase in the tax on high income and wealth, higher duties on fine cloth and other luxury consumer goods, the ceiling on high private sector salaries are all indicative of the fact that the Finance Minister's concern is to bring down inequalities in income and wealth and between man and man.

Take the controversial levy on petrol. It is largely consumed by the car-owners or car-users. But there was no levy on diesel

oil which is mainly consumed by public transport. Or, take again cigarettes. Cigarettes of certain brands of costlier brands alone have been taxed.

But the cheaper brands will have only less duty. The *bidi* which is being used by the vast majority of our people has been left untouched. These indicate deep concern for the poor, and even as he performs his great and difficult task, he has always kept before him the overriding consideration that the poor man has to be spared. Thus true to his commitment to the cause of the poor, he has produced a purposive budget reflecting his abiding concern for the poor.

Viewed in this context, one feels nonplussed when Opposition leaders come forward and say that this budget is biased in favour of the rich. Some of them have even dared to strike a patronising attitude and point out that the warth of the people would be on us because the poor man is supposed to be hurt by this budget. They have warned, 'beware of the nex election', I would like to tell my friends of the Opposition that our party is the single larsest socialist, democratic party in the world. It has on its rolls 40 lakh ordinary members and nearly a lakh of committed effective members forming a cadre. These millions of my colleagues are constantly trying to be in touch with the people. They have established a rapport with the people and they are the transmission belt who communicate with the masses of the people, and they are, therefore, as much concerned as we are about the needs, requirements, hopes and aspirations of the people. We have heard these doubting Thomases, these professional Cassandras, on the eve of the election. They said our party was isolated from the masses. We have since seen how the people responded to the call of the new redical programme we have offered. So, no one need be potronising and tell us to be careful. We will take care of ourselves. This budget, produced as it is, by a committed leader of our party will, I am sure, truly reflect the aspirations of the people and the people in turn will surely appreciate the effort he is making to spare the poor, and cut deep into wealth and income. I know that the opposition comes mainly from these quarters who have been hit by these proposals.

Having said this, I do not want to be understood as being unaware of the other implications of this budget. It cannot be denied that the net effect of all these imposes will be to disturb the general level of prices, even of essential goods. Experience has shown that in our country, every levy of this nature has a chain reaction. For example, although diesel has not been touched, the levy on petrol has had its reaction on it and road travel will become costlier. After the recent increase in fares and freight in the Railway budget, there has been a tendency to switch to road transport. May be by the likely increase in road transport, it has been brought to even level.

The effect of the rise in the prices of soap, coarse and medium textiles, cigarettes and the like may reach the sensitive sections of ordinary people, particularly the lower middle class. But in the background in which the budget has been prepared, these things are inevitable, and this will be understood by the people because they know that a massive mobilisation effort like this will have to be put through in order to accelerate the pace of our economic growth. However, I am sure sincere efforts will be made by the Finance Minister to check the rise in price and to control other inflationary tendencies.

The justification and success of this massive taxation lie on how the money collected is going to be spent. Our main concern so far has been how to raise the money and from whom ; now that it has been raised, there is another field to which our concern should turn, that is, how the money is going to be spent. In this connection, I share the views of my esteemed colleague, Shri K. D. Malaviya. It has not been lack of policies that has been standing in our way ; how the policies have been implemented was the basic question which we had to confront often.

It is not enough that we allot more money for development works, but whether that money has been utilised is a vital question. For instance, an additional Rs. 10 crores was allotted for the nutrition of children which is a very popular scheme, but I ask the Finace Minister what happened to the sum of Rs. 4 crores allotted last year for the same project. Only Rs. 1.4 crores were spent. What is the justification for the non-spending of the full amount.

[Dr. Henry Austin]

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that it has become a budgetary practice to show that a certain amount has been allotted to a particular Ministry ; but, at the time of spending, the amount is not actually utilised for the purpose intended. That is probably because of the habit of the Finance Ministry to veto spending by the Ministries. The Administrative Reforms Commission had made certain suggestions in this regard to rectify the situation. My own feeling is that there should be some kind of reorganisation in the Budgetary practices of the Finance Ministry. Once the Budget of a particular Ministry has been voted upon, then the Finance Minister or the Finance Ministry should have no more right to interfere in the spending of that Ministry. Now what happens is that even after the Budget of a particular Ministry has been sanctioned, the Finance Ministry interferes at every stage, so that the responsibility of implementation is not pinned on the head of the Department. It is my view that once the Budget of a particular department has been voted, the head of that department should be made responsible for the spending of that money.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Suppose he over-spends ?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : If he over-spends or does not spend according to the budget, he should be taken to task. The Finance Minister should take some kind of action to remedy the present situation where money is not spent fully even on humanitarian projects.

A lot of time is spent in inter-Ministerial conferences. This is time-consuming process. If projects are not implemented on time, it is largely because they are delayed by these Secretaries and Under Secretaries and inter-Ministerial Conferences. A Minister of the standing of Mr. Chavan should be capable of seeing that the projects are implemented, and not merely, in getting so much money sanctioned. Then only will be true to our commitments.

The cost of administration is soaring like anything and, something must be done. It has gone up by 300 per cent between 1960-61 and 1970-71. Despite spending Rs. 170 crores on the administrative services, their output still remains unsatisfactory. The cost on Police Administration has gone up by seven times in the last decade, from Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 174 crores, excluding money spent on State Police. We know the law and order situation, particularly in Eastern India.

I suggest that when we try to bring in new levies and imposts we should see whether the administrative machinery is also streamlined. In this connection I should like to recall the observations I made during my maiden speech in Parliament. The bureaucratic set-up should be updated. At present it remains slill as an amorphous creature of British imperialism and I do not think that this kind of amorphous thing can serve the purposes of a committed socialist order. The Deputy Secretaries, under secretaries and chief secretaries can be replaced. In some of the advanced countries of the world I know there is no such thing as a Secretariat of the pattern we have. A friend of mine, a one-time Minister, was my guest when I was in a western country and the first thing he wanted to see was the Secretariat. I told him there was no secretariat at all in that country. But the Government of our country was working well.

Each Minister should be independent after the Budget is approved. For the purpose of co-ordination the Finance Ministry can function. If you are really committed and want to make rapid social and economic transformation of our society and implement schemes and projects of the like our able Finance Minister has brought out, if you want to achieve socialism which you have promised, if you really want to solve the massive unemployment problem, the first important prerequisite is an effective updated implementation machinery ; that is yet to be done. Unless that is there, in spite of our weeping and wailing, socialtsm may not come. Our administrative machinery moves slowly and much delay is caused in the implementation of our programmes. Yesterday the Chief Minister of my State convened a meeting of the M.Ps. from my State and presented to us a paper which indicated that several proposals have been put forward before various departments ; some of them are very urgent. In a State like Kerala so many massive

problems arise now, problems which the other States will be facing only after 15 years from today. They have listed several proposals awaiting sanction. For instance, every year during the monsoon season. so much land is eaten away by see, so many people lose their homes and their possessions. Some of my friends including myself sent a short notice question on the urgent need for anti-sea-erosion work now that the monsoons have started but it was disallowed. A friend told me that some high ranking officer told him that these things happen every year and nothing can be done about that. I have heard a petty official of my State say that thirty years ago when I was a college student. But in later years some of us took this problem and during the last thirty years, the coastal people of Kerala know, not less than Rs. 75 crores were spent on anti-sea erosion work. It is about a phenomenon about which the high ranking officer here said that nothing could be done.

I would like to commend the proposals listed in the Conference convened by the Kerala Chief Minister yesterday. I request the Government to expedite these items as soon as possible. The more important of these are :

(1) Introduction of Boeing flights in Cochin aerodrome ; and, if for any technical reason that is not possible, construction of a Civil Aerodrome at Edakattuvayal, the survey of which is already complete ;

(2) Conversion of Trivandrum-Ernakulam metre gauge line into broad gauge line ;

(3) Construction of bypass in National Highways. In this connection I thank the Government for sanctioning the Cochin Bypass—a new road from Alwaye to Edacochin, connecting several islands like Nettoor, Panangad, and Kumbaland and bringing life and civilisation to hitherto neglected and underdeveloped regions ;

(4) Conversion of the West Coast Road into a National Highway and grants to Ernakulam—N. Parur Road ;

(5) Expansion of Cochin-Madurai road as a National Highway ;

(6) Starting of new fishing harbours and particularly the Neendakara Harbour ; and

(7) Pension to the freedom-fihters.

For want of time I cut short. I congratulate the Finance Minister on offering us a purposive budget. It may not usher in immediately Socialism—no one, I suppose, expects it. But I do believe it will lay solid foundation of a Socialist society and successive budgets will build up suitable structures of the egalitarian order to which this budget of a committed socialist will be a path-finder.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I am not so complacent as my friend Dr. Henry Austin. I do not agree with the Finance Minister that it is a socialist oriented budget ; I consider this to be a capitalist budget. He has been very considerate to the corporate sector. In this budget indirect taxes far exceed direct taxes.

Before the budget was framed, there was a hope given to the people in the country that the budget would offer a very radical change in many aspects of the economy. Especially just before the budget was presented, general insurance was taken over as a prelude to nationalisation. There were very great expectations. But I do not believe this budget has lived up to those expectations.

In his anxiety to expand the sphere of taxation, the Finance Minister has come down on the common man and the farmer. He has taxed maida and also coarse cloth. I think he must have had a very clever thinking in this matter. He perhaps thought that after hearing a lot of criticism in this House, if he takes away these two taxes, he would be acclaimed as an able Parliamentarian and a democrat and a good friend of the poor also. Therefore, just proposing some taxation and taking it away might be his idea of doing something good to the poor man. Otherwise, there is nothing in the budget which helps the poor man ; there is no effort to control the prices. Dr. Henry Austin also agreed that the prices are shooting up and the common man is bound to suffer much more than what he is made to suffer today. That is quite certain.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

The Finance Minister referred to regional imbalances. In the plan schemes in the past, investment in the public sector has been disproportionate. There was no principle at all which was adopted in those days. Rich States got much more money than the poor States, and the result was that the educated unemployed in Kerala, especially, had been going all over the world including the far-flung areas in India itself and doing what is possible. We have been able to snpply, wherever there was demand, throughout India and even to the outside world, Governors, Secretaries and very efficient stenographers, male and female, and very clever technicians. But in so far as our own State is concerned, we have no industries ; there is not even a single basic or heavy industry in my State. The public sector investment is also very unfair to our State. In the first five year Plan, the total investment in the public sector was Rs. 78 lakhs in our State as against Rs. 118 crores throughout India. In the successive five year Plans, we were neglected, so much so, that we have a lot of educated people but no industries, and if we go to any other State, what is the position ? Every State has got its own *sena*, and every State Government has got its own police, and so almost all the States come out with oppressive measures against us.

I can understand a local or State Government being provincial in outlook, but a Central of Union Minister goes and acts in such a way, and asks the State Governments and the public Sector undertakings not to recruit anyone who is not from the State concerned for any job below Rs. 500. It is unfair. These public sector undertakings have been set up from the common funds of the people, from the money taken from the common man all over the country.

In this context, I just wish to bring to the notice of the House, a cutting which was sent to me. The cutting is from *Hitavada* dated 19th May. It has reported the speech of Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, Union Minister of Industrial Development. It says that Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury "today announced that he was considering"—the date-line is 18th May—"a proposal to run third shift at the Heavy Electricals with a view to wipe out losses. Shri Chaudhury made this announcement at the reception accorded to him by the M P Jamait Ul Ulema-e-Hind. He also stated that "he has directed the management to recruit all types of cadre drawing up to Rs. 500 from Madhya Pradesh alone."

This is a statement made by a Central Minister. This naturally leads to difficulties between State and State, and also raise the demand that the public sector investment may be proportionate to the population in every State, so much so that no more or no further investment can be made in certain States and only backward areas may be provided for, till all the States develop equally or reach up to an equal level after some time. Till it is levelled up, naturally people from industrially backward areas must get some job in public sector undertakings. Posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and above are very few. The question of employment is so crucial to industrially backward States like Kerala.

We contribute 14 percent of the foreign exchange earnings but when it comes to helping our people to earn foreign exchange, all sorts of restrictions are imposed. Suppose we require some machinery which has to be imported, if that machinery is going to be manufactured somewhere in India, they say, "You must agree to buy one indigenous machinery if you want to import one from abroad." But the indigenous machinery never works. For instance, take the sea-food industry. We wanted diesel engines. They said, "You should buy one indigenous engine if you want to import one." They insist on the ratio 1 : 1 so far as indigenous and imported machinery is concerned. They also said, you should import the foreign diesel engine only from Denmark, because we have got some foreign loan from them. So, the exporter is compelled to buy one indigenous engine. He feels if there is an imported engine, at least that will pull the Indian-made boat back from the mid-ocean. If both the foreign and the Indian boats are made unserviceable in mid-ocean, naturally the people will be killed.

For the last four years, there had been several programmes for helping the sea-food industry like giving them foreign boats, small ships and other facilities. But none of these has materialised. As mentioned by

Mr. Austin, there are three or four ministries which hold indefinite inter-departmental conferences. When one agrees with something, the other opposes it and nothing is done. So, we earn the foreign exchange which is utilised to set up industries in other States, but when we go there for jobs, we are hounded out. That is the situation faced by the Kerala people.

We have got two major industrial proposals before the Government of India. One is to have a titanium complex using our mineral wealth and another is to have a steel plant. Of course, the Government of India has announced that one mini steel plant may be given to Kerala, but such announcements have been there all along. Our ship-building yard is supposed to have materialised. The proposal was there for the last 20 years. Even now, what progress has been made, I do not know. An officer has been pointed and that is all.

A communist member from Madras pointed out that in the five year plan, Rs. 25 crores have been allocated for language, out of which Rs. 12 crores have been allocated for Hindi alone. I concede that as a comparatively backward language, Hindi must get some special consideration but it should not be given so much preference over other languages. This will lead to linguistic and regional rivalries and lead to disintegration also.

A friend of mine has written a letter to me about that meeting or Mr. M. H. Choudhary. In conclusion, I want to quote a para from it :

> "It is not an exaggeration that Mr. Choudhary's dandy look and balderdash talking regarding his indiscriminatory attitude will accelerate and precipitate to come into force a "Pak-Bangla Desh" terrorism in India, as it will help the people of India, especially southern and northern regions to think individually and such feeling might also create in the part of every State Government. This policy can only help complete split, conflict and loss of all peace and tranquility among the people of India."

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री को देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और गरीबी के सम्बन्ध में जितनी जानकारी प्राप्त होती है उतनी किसी अन्य मंत्री को सम्भव नहीं होती । बजट बनाते समय वैसे तो बजट में आय व्यय का ब्यौरा होता ही है लेकिन बुनीयादी तौर पर देश की आर्थिक नीतियों में किस प्रकार का पतिवर्तन हो तथा किस मार्ग पर वह देश को चलाना चाहते हैं, सरकार का लक्ष्य क्या है, इन सब नीतियों का बजट में जिक्र होता है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री चव्हाण चाहे जिस पद पर भी रहे हों—चाहे महाराष्ट्र में रहे हों या केन्द्रीय सरकार में रहे हों—उन्होंने शानदार कार्य किया और शायद वित्त मंत्री श्री चव्हाण ही एक ऐसे वित्त मंत्री केन्द्र में हैं जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के रहने वाले है, गांव के रहने वाले हैं । अभी तक कोई भी वित्त मंत्री ऐसे नहीं हुए जिनका गांव से सम्बन्ध रहा हो । जिस समय उन्होंने यह बजट पेश किया उस समय देश को और खास तौर से गरीबों को उनसे कई बातों की आशाएं थी । देश में हमारे जो लगभग 5 लाख 67 हजार गांव हैं, उन गांवों में जो बेरोजगारी है या उनकी सकड़ों के सम्बन्ध में जो मांगें हैं उनके बारे में बड़ी-बड़ी उम्मीदें इस बजट में थी । सरकारी नीतियों और देश को क्या मार्गदर्शन दिया जाना है उनका जिक्र आम तौर से बजट में किया जाता है । इस दृष्टि से तीन महत्वपूर्ण बातें देश के सामने थीं—एक तो देश का आर्थिक विकास तेजी से हो, दूसरे अधिक लोगों को काम मिल सके और तीसरी आशा यह थी कि मूल्यों में स्थिरता आयेगी । जहां तक इन तीन उद्देश्यों का सम्बन्ध है हमने देखा कि उस और कुछ प्रयत्न हुए हैं, खास तौर से गरीबी हटाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा चल रही है इस बजट में कुछ हद तक उस का उल्लेख मिलता है क्योंकि जितने भी प्रत्यक्ष कर लगे हैं वे ज्यादातर धनी लोगों पर, खास तौर से शहरी सम्पत्ति वालों पर लगाये गये हैं । इस तरह से जो एक प्रकार की आर्थिक असमानता हमारे देश में चल रही है उसको दूर करने का प्रयत्न अवश्य किया गया है लेकिन फिर भी जैसे 1947 में जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ

[श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर]

था, उस समय देश में जितने सरकारी कर्मचारी थे—अफसर लोग या छोटे कर्मचारी—वे ऐसा समझ बैठे थे कि अब तक देश में अंग्रेजों की सरकार की तरह से जिस तरह से काम चल रहा था उस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि कांग्रेस के जो नये लोग आये थे, जो लोग मंत्री बने थे, वे लोग धन के मामले में त्यागी व्यक्ति हैं, धन से उनको मोह नहीं है। लेकिन बाद में थोड़े दिनों के बाद उन्होंने देखा कि हमारे मंत्री लोग भी उसी तरह से शानदार जीवन व्यतीत करने लग गये, जिस तरह से अंग्रेज करते थे, तब उन लोगों को कुछ उम्मीदें हुई कि हम लोग भी उसी तरह से चल सकते हैं जिस तरह से पहले काम करते थे। इसी तरह से अभी हाल में जो चुनाव हुआ उससे देश के धनिकों के मन में बड़ा संदेह पैदा हो गया था कि इस चुनाव के बाद उनकी स्थिति वह नहीं रहेगी जो अब तक चली आती रही है। उनकी सम्पत्ति आदि के कानून या कहिये कि गरीबों और अमीरों के बीच में जो एक बहुत बड़ा फर्क चला आ रहा है उसको तेजी से दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि उस दिशा में कुछ प्रयत्न तो किया गया है लेकिन जितनी आशायें थी उतनी दूर तक यह बजट नहीं गया है। यह ठीक है कि देश की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार देश में रक्षा व्यय बढ़ा है, विकास कार्यों के लिये अधिक खर्च रखा गया है बंगला देश से भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शरणार्थी आए हुए हैं, इन सब परिस्थितियों के कारण सरकार का खर्च बढ़ा है। इसी लिए सरकार ने 150 करोड़ रुपये का अप्रत्यक्ष कर इस बजट में लगाया, जिस का देश पर काफी बड़ा असर पड़ा है। भले ही सरकार को इस से 150 करोड़ रुपया मिलेगा लेकिन जनता पर तो इससे दुगना या तिगुना भार पड़ गया। उदाहरण के तौर पर कपड़े पर एक पैसे मीटर की वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन दामों में एक मीटर कपड़े पर 10 या 15 पैसे तक बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। इस तरह से जो प्रत्यक्ष कर लगा है—चाहे कपड़े पर हो या अन्य चीज पर हो—जनता पर उसका असर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पड़ा है और मूल्यों में बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है। जनता यह आशा करती थी कि मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाई जायेगी, जितने हमारे लोग बेकार हैं बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के सिलसिले में कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता थी। उस दिशा में कोई विशेष कदम नही उठाया गया। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है। हर साल मूल्यों में जो अस्थिरता आती है उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि बजट में हर साल नये नये अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगा दिये जाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार को अप्रत्यक्ष कर कम से कम लगाने चाहिए और अगर सम्भव हो तो चार पांच वर्षों तक तो बिल्कुल अप्रत्यक्ष कर नहीं लगाने चाहिए क्योंकि जितना अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगता है उससे दुगनी और तिगुनी मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो जाती हैं। इस तरह से खर्च बढ़ता जाता है और एक ऐसा विसस सर्किल बनता चला जाता है जिससे निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम दो साल तक ऐसा प्रयत्न कर के देखा जाए कि अप्रत्यक्ष कर बिल्कुल न लगायें जायें और जो खर्चा बढ़े उस को दूसरे साधनों से आय बढ़ा कर पूरा किया जाये। आप सब इस बात को जानते हैं कि जब घर में खर्चा बढ़ता है तो आदमी दो कदम उठाता है—एक अनावश्यक खर्च को कम करके और दूसरे ज्यादा परिश्रम करके अपनी आय को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। सरकार को भी यही करना चाहिये लेकिन होता हमेशा विपरीत ही है। अनावश्यक खर्च दिन प्रतिदिन प्रशासन में बहुत अधिक बढ़ रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए 24 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी आज देश में हजारों गांव ऐसे है, 70, 80 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पीने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन दूसरी ओर हमारे यहां टेलीविजन के

विस्तार के लिए 120 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। हमारे मंत्रालयों में नई नई मोटर कारों या एयर कंडीशनर्स पर इतना अधिक खर्च हो जाता है कि मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर इन खर्चों को चार पांच साल तक रोक दिया जाये तो उससे स्थिति में कोई अंतर पड़ेगा। सरकार ऐसा निश्चय कर सकती है कि जब तक प्रत्येक गांव में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था न हो, तब तक इस तरह के अनावश्यक खर्चे नही किये जायेंगे चाहे टेलीविजन में हो या मोटर कार खरीदने में हो या फर्नीचर खरीदने में हो, इन सब खर्चों को बंद कर देना चाहिए। क्योंकि गांव वाले ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि शहर के थोड़े से लोगों को चाहे मंत्री हों, या धनिक वर्ग हों या अन्य क्लास के लोग हों या गाँव के पूंजीपति हों—ये सब सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं, उनके पास टेलीविजन हैं दूसरी सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं। एक तरफ टेलीविजन पर खर्च बढ़ रहा है, अन्य चीजों पर सरकार का खर्च बढ़ रहा है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे गांव वालों को पीने का पानी भी नही मिलता। हमारें यहां जो बजट तैयार होता है उसको देखने से यह नहीं मालूम होता है कि इस प्रकार की लगजरी आइटम्स पर सरकार का कितना खर्च होता है, जैसे कुल मिलाकर कारें खरीदने पर कितना खर्च हुआ, कुल मिलाकर टेलीविजन पर कितना खर्च हुआ हैं, पेट्रोल पर कितना खर्च हो रहा है। अगर अलग से इन खर्चों को दिखाने की व्यवस्था हो तब मालूम हो सकता है कि इन पर कितना खर्च होता है, लेकिन यह बात सही हैं कि इन चीजों पर बहुत काफी खर्च हो रहा है। एक इम्पोर्टेड कार पर 1500 रुपये महीने का खर्च आता है। इस तरह से एक साल में उस पर जितना खर्च होता है यदि उस धनराशि को हम गांवों में कुयें बनाने पर खर्च करें तो 6 कुयें बन सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से गांव वालों की जो शिकायतें हैं वे बिल्कुल सही हैं। एक ओर तो कर लगाने से जनता पर बोझ बढ़ता है और साथ ही सरकार का खर्चा भी वढ़ता है तो दूसरी ओर उस बढ़े हुये खर्चे के लिये सरकार को देश विदेश से बहुत कर्ज लेना पड़ता है। इस समय हमने देश विदेश से जो कर्ज ले रखा है उसका ब्याज ही कितना देना पड़ रहा है। मैं समझता हूं इस देश में निर्माण कार्यों पर जितना खर्च किया जा रहा है उतना ही ब्याज चुकाने पर भी खर्च करना पड़ रहा है।

15.00 hrs.

जैसा कि आस्टिन साहब ने कहा, हमारे प्रशासन पर खर्चा बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। ऐसा लगता है कि जितना भी प्रत्यक्ष कर हर साल लगाया जाता है वह प्रशासन में ही समाप्त हो जाता है। इसलिये जितने भी कर लगाये जाते हैं उसमें से निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च करने के लिये एक सीमा निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। जितना भी कर लगे उसमें से अमुक दो या तीन प्रतिशत तो प्रशासन पर खर्च किया जाये और बाकी निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च किया जाये। इस प्रकार का कोई प्रतिशत अवश्य निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए वरना होता यह है कि अधिकतर तो प्रशासन पर ही खर्च हो जाता है और निर्माण कार्यों पर बहुत कम खर्च होता है।

हमारी सरकार ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे कारखाने खोले हैं जोकि बुनियादी उद्योग हैं जिनमें बहुत सारा पैसा लगता हैं और काफी समय के बाद आय होती है। उसी प्रकार से सरकार को कंज्यूमर गुड्स के उत्पादन को भी अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कारखाने खोलने चाहिए क्योंकि उनमें आय अधिक भी होती है और तत्काल होने लगती है। सरकार को कुछ धन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कंज्यूमर गुड्स के उत्पादन पर भी अवश्य लगाना चाहिए।

अभी जैसा मैंने सुझाव दिया कि सरकार को अपना खर्च पूरा करने के लिये जो कर

[श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर]

लगाने पड़ते हैं उसमें अप्रत्यक्ष कर न लाये जायें बल्कि उसकी जगह पर दूसरे साधन अपनाये जायें जैसे कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो कारखाने और कम्पनियां हैं उनमें आय बढ़ाने के लिये मंत्रियों को उत्तरदायित्व सौंपना चाहिए। मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो कारखाने जिस राज्य में हों उस राज्य के मंत्रियों को, उनके अपने विभाग के अतिरिक्त यह उत्तरदायित्व मिलना चाहिए कि कारखाने का उत्पादन बढ़े, आय बढ़े और यदि उस कारखाने की आय बढ़ती है तो एक प्रकार से उसको उस मंत्री के लिए एक कसौटी माना जाना चाहिये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को दो-तीन सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि जो हमारा बजट तैयार होता है वह फरवरी में न होकर के अक्तूबर-नवम्बर में तैयार होना चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है गांवों में निर्माण कार्यों के लिये पैसा अप्रैल तक पहुंचता है और तब तक वर्षा शुरू हो जाती है इसलिये उस पैसे का उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। दुनिया का हर देश वस्तुतः अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति और खेती के आधार पर अनुकूल समय पर अपना बजट तैयार करता है। हमारे यहां के बजट अंग्रेजी ढंग से बनते चले आ रहे हैं। फरवरी का महीना अंग्रेजों के लिये अनुकूल होता है लेकिन वही हमारे यहां भी चल रहा है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि बजट अक्तूबर नवम्बर में बनना चाहिये ताकि समय से पैसा मिल सके और नवम्बर से जून तक पूरे 6 महीने उस पैसे का उपयोग किया जा सके। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह था कि सरकार को चार पांच सालों के लिये अप्रत्यक्ष कर नहीं लगाने चाहिए।

एक बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड है उस पर अनावश्यक खर्चा हो रहा है। आप सभी जानते हैं कि उसमें कौन लोग रहते हैं। उसमें शहरों की थोड़ी सी साफिस्टिकेटेड महिलायें होती हैं। उससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को अधिकतर कोई लाभ नहीं हो पाता है।...(व्यवधान)...

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी)। मैंने सुना नहीं, आप दोहरा दीजिये।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : मैं यह कह रहा था कि सेन्ट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड में धन का दुरुपयोग बहुत होता है। थोड़ी सी शहरों की जो महिलायें हैं वे उसमें होती हैं। उससे जितना लाभ होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है। पैसे का अपव्यय अधिक होता है।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : He mentioned "sophisticated" and since it was not connected, I just wanted to know what it is.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not unparliamentaey.

श्री चन्दूलाल चंद्राकर : आज देश में परिवार नियोजन की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मै इसका बहुत जबर्दस्त समर्थक हूँ लेकिन मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि परिवार नियोजन के नाम पर कितना अपव्यय हो रहा है। इस देश में हर साल 60 करोड़ रुपया परिवार नियोजन पर खर्च हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं आप उस पैसे को उपयोगी कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च करें। आप जो भी खर्चे की व्यवस्था करें उसमें देखें कि एक एक पैसे का ठीक से उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं।

इस बजट के सन्दर्भ में कम से कम जो ग्रामीण हैं वे यह महसूस नहीं करते कि देश के विकास में उनका भी सहयोग लिया जा रहा है। वे इस बात को भी अनुभव करते हैं कि यह जो बजट है वह शहरों से, ऊपर से उनके ऊपर लाद दिया जाता है। खास तौर से योजना आयोग को चाहिए कि इस देश में जो करीब एक लाख 20 हजार ग्राम पंचायतें हैं

उनको इकाई मानकर योजनाओं को तैयार करे तो उससे अधिक लाभ हो सकता है । साथ ही देश में सन 1947 के बाद से खास तौर पर पढ़ाई की तरफ कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। यदि सरकार प्रत्येक गांव पंचायत में पांच-पांच सौ रुपया लाईब्रेरी के लिए दे उससे बहुत अधिक लाभ हो सकता है। इससे कई लाभ होंगे। एक तो जितनी योजनायें होती हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में गांव वालों को बहुत कम जानकारी होती है । इसलिए छोटी-छोटी सम्बन्धित पुस्तिकाओं को यदि पंचायतों के पुस्तकालयों में भेज दिता जाये तो उनको अधिक ज्ञान प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

हमारे देश में प्रादेशिक असमानतायें फैली हुई हैं लेकिन उनकी ओर इस बजट में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश इस देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है लेकिन वहां पर सड़क और रेल के साधन बहुत ही कम हैं । मध्य प्रदेश में एकतिहाई हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं लेकिन ब्लाक्स में जितनी रकम विकास कार्यों के लिए दी जाती है उसका दसवां हिस्सा भी उन तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति मिलने के बाद भी उन तक धन नहीं पहुंचता है। मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में, बेलाडीला से लेकर राजरा तक रेलवे लाइन खोलने की मांग की गई है। नर्मदा बांध के लिए राज्य सरकार पैसा माँगती है लेकिन उसको पैसा नहीं मिलता है। मध्य प्रदेश बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है और उसको जितनी सहायता मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को जितनी सहायता मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं दी जा रही है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और वहां के लोग इस बात को अनुभव करते हैं कि चाहे रेल की योजना हो या बांध की योजना हो या सड़क बनाने की योजना हो उसके लिए जितना पैसा वहां मिलना चाहिए उससे बहुत कम पैसा दिया जाता है।

श्री राज देव सिंह (जौनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया है उसके लिये मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं। यह बजट जिस स्थिति में हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है उससे निराशा हुई। पिछले महिनों में जो चुनाव हुए उसमें कांग्रेस को जो उम्मीद से ज्यादा सफलता मिली उससे लोगों में बड़ी-बड़ी आशायें बंधी थीं कि अब आगे चल कर के कुछ अच्छा काम होगा। और मार्च के अधिवेशन में जिस समय अंतरिम बजट पेश हुआ था तो हमारे वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने भी कुछ इस तरह की बातों का संकेत किया था कि अगला बजट जो मई में आयेगा उसमें इसका इशारा रहेगा कि बजट सोशलिज्म की तरफ चल रहा है । बजट आया, लोगों ने देखा लेकिन उससे लोगों को निराशा हुई, जैसा कि आज मालूम होता है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जिस हालत में बजट तैयार किया गया, हालत यह है कि रेवेन्यू जरूर बढ़ी है लेकिन साथ ही साथ खर्च भी बढ़े हैं, वेजेज भी बढ़े हैं। लेकिन ऐमप्लाईज का आउट पुट आज उतना नहीं है जो कि 10 साल पहले था। तो ऐसी विषम स्थिति में वित्त मन्त्री जी को यह बजट हमारे सामने रखना पड़ा है। जैसा एक साथी ने बताया कि पूंजीपति, कांग्रेस को जो बहुमत मिला है, बजट से पहले यह सोचता था कि गरीबी हटाओ नारे के कारण न मालूम क्या-क्या आफत आयेगी। लेकिन बजट पेश होने के बाद उन्होंने राहत की सांस ली क्योंकि जितना वह समझते थे कि उनको टैक्स किया जायगा, वैसा वास्तव में नहीं किया गया है। इस बजट में कुछ ऐसे प्रोपोजल्स हैं जिनसे बड़े आदमियों पर तो टैक्स लगा ही, साथ ही कौमन मैन पर बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स हो गया और उसके दोपहर तथा शाम के खाने पर भी असर पड़ने लगा । अमीरों पर टैक्स लगने के बाद भी अमीर आज भी कार में चलता है एयर कंडीशन मकान में रहता है जो खाना पहले खाता था वही आज भी खाता और पीता

[श्री राज देव सिंह]

हैं, लेकिन जो सड़क पर रहने वाला मजदूर है, किनारे चाय की दुकान पर बैठकर जो डबल रोटी के टुकड़े उसमें भिगो कर खाता है उस पर भी टैक्स लगाया गया। तो ये कुछ आइटम्स हैं जो खटकने वाले हैं। मैं वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन आइटम्स पर वह फिर से गौर करें ताकि कौमन मैन जो इन बजट प्रापोजल्स से हिट हुआ है उससे वह बच सके और उस पर बोझ टैक्सों का कम हो जाय। जैसे कोर्स क्लाथ है, अभी जो चार कमीज पहनता था वह साढ़े तीन कमीज पहनने का ही अब बजट बनायेगा। ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जेज कुछ बढ़ जायेंगे जिनको कि साधारण आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है। इसी तरह से रेडी मेड गारमेंट्स हैं। मैदा भी महंगा हो गया।

हमारे जिले से और देश के दूसरे प्रान्तों में परफ्यूम्ड आयल काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के माध्यम से कुछ लोग बनाते हैं, कहीं कहीं स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज में भी बनाते हैं। उस पर अब 10 परसेंट ऐक्सायज ड्यूटी लगायी गई है। हमारे जिले में यह उद्योग हजारों सालों से चलता है और 10 हजार लोगों का जीवन यापन इससे होता है। परसों वहां की एसोसियेशन की तरफ से फोन आया था कि 10 परसेंट उन पर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी गई है। हमारे पास पूरी प्रोसेस के आठ फोटो हैं जिनसे मालूम होता है कि परफ्यूम्ड आयल किस तरह से पैदा होता है। डायरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज, उत्तर प्रदेश इस उद्योग को स्माल स्केल में मानते हैं, और ढेबर भाई से इस बारे में बातचीत भी चल रही है। एक तो सेल्स टैक्स के कारण यह उद्योग दबा जा रहा है और इधर 10 परसेंट ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ जाने से हम जानते हैं कि यह जो हमारी पुरानी इंडस्ट्री है यह बुरी तरह से समाप्त हो जायगी। इसलिये मै वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस तरफ देखें और छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज जो किसी वजह से हिट हुई हैं बजट प्रोपोजल्स के कारण, उनके साथ न्याय किया जाय और लोगों की रोजी छीनने न पाये इसकी व्यवस्था सरकार द्वारा की जाय।

सरकार जब कभी गरीबी की बात करती है, और गरीबों को मदद की बात करती है तो ज्यादातर सरकार की निगाह शहरों के गरीबों की तरफ ही जाती है। गांवों में जो बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गरीब लोग रहते हैं उनकी तरफ नजर नहीं जाती है। गरीब बच्चों को नरिशमेंट का प्रोग्राम, होने वाली माताओं की भलाई और स्वास्थ्य का प्रोग्राम, जो भी चलाया जाता है वह शहरों की तरफ ही चलता है। आज पीनी के पानी की बड़ी कठिनाई गरीबों की बस्तियों में है, लेकिन इन सब के बारे में जो भी इंतजाम किया जाता है वह शहरों में ही होता है देहातों में नहीं होता है। जबकि 82 फीसदी जनता देश की गाँवों में रहती है। पांच लाख 67 हजार गांवों में यह लोग रहते हैं, कस्बों की संख्या बहुत ही कम है। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार जो भी कुछ गरीबों के नाम पर करती है वह बड़े बडे शहरों और कस्बों के लिये ही करती है, गांव वालों के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जाता है। हम लोग यू० पी० से आते हैं, हम जानते हैं कि किस तरह से 20 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं बेकार की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, आंकड़े दे कर साबित करूंगा। पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना खत्म हो गई लेकिन इसके बाद भी हमारी हालत क्या है? 1951 में जिस समय पचवर्षीय योजना शुरू हुई पहली उस समय यू० पी० में फी व्यक्ति सालाना आय 259.62 पैसे थी और भारत का औसत था 247.50 पैसे। 1970 में भारत का औसत हो गया 339 रु० और यू० पी० की प्रति व्यक्ति आय का औसत हो गया 253 रु०। यह 1960-61 की प्राइसेज के आधार पर है। यह आंकड़े

सेंट्रल स्टेटिस्टिकल आर्ग्रेनाइजेशन के हैं जो कि 27 मई के 'फाइनेंशियल ऐक्सप्रेस' में निकले हैं। तो सोचना चाहिये कि आखिर उत्तर प्रदेश जब देश में विकास काम शुरू किया गया था, उस समय आगे था। लेकिन तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के चलने के बाद हम पीछे क्यों हो गये ? इसकी वजह क्या है।

पहली प्लान में पर कैपिटा आउट ले, जो हर एक आदमी पर पहली योजना में खर्च हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान और यू० पी० का औसत देखा जाय। पहली योजना काल में जहां भारत में फी व्यक्ति प्लान आउट ले औसत 40 रु० था और यू० पी० में 24 रु० था, दूसरी योजना में भारत का औसत फी व्यक्ति 52 रु० और यू० पी० का 34 रु० फी व्यक्ति और तीसरे प्लान में भारत का फी व्यक्ति प्लान आउटले का औसत 92 रु० था तथा यू० पी० का 75 रु० फी व्यक्ति था। दो साला योजनाओं में भारत का औसत आता है 58 रु० और यू० पी० का औसत आता हैं 52 रु०।

इसी तरह से पर कैपिटा सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस को देखा जाय कि कितना स्टेट्स को दिया गया और कितना यू० पी० को दिया गया। पहली योजना में भारत का जहां औसत है 25 रु० पर कैपिटा सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस वहां यू० पी० का 13.38 पैसे आता है। दूसरी प्लान में भारत का औसत 27 रु०, यू० पी० का आता है 17.01 पैसा। तीसरी योजना में भारत का औसत है 58 रु० वहां यू० पी० का है 45.87 पैसे। दो सालाना प्लैनों में हिन्दुस्तान का औसत आता है 36 रु० और यू० पी० का आता है 30 रु०। इतना ही नहीं जो सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स थे, उनमें यू० पी० का कितना भाग रहा, यह भी मैं आपके सामने रख ा चाहता हूं क्योंकि गरीबी मिटाने के लिये, बैकवर्डनेस मिटाने के लिए वह भी एक बड़ा भारी फैक्टर होता है। पहली योजना में 45.30 करोड़ रु० सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स में खर्च किया गया, उसमें से यू०पी० को कुछ नहीं दिया गया। दूसरी योजना में सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स के ऊपर 694.20 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया, उसमें से भी यू० पी० को कोई हिस्सा नहीं दिया गया। तीसरी योजना में 1144.20 करोड़ रु० खर्च किया गया सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स के ऊपर, जिसमें से यू० पी० को 72.1 करोड़ रु० दिया गया। मैं आपसे बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह है इतिहास उत्तर प्रदेश का। जिस समय स्वराज्य हुआ था उस समय जो उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति थी, बीस वर्ष तक स्वराज्य की गाड़ी चलने के बाद वह उसके पीछे है।

आज यू० पी० के लोग इस बजट को किस निगाह से देखें, यह हमारे सामने प्रश्न है। जो हमारे देश की आबादी है, हमारे सूबे की आबादी उसकी 7 फी सदी है, लेकिन हमारे ऊपर 6 परसेंट खर्च किया जाता है। इतना ही नहीं नेशनल कौंसिल आफ ऐप्लाइड एकानमिक रिसर्च ने 1955 में 289 जिलों का सर्वे किया था, यह जानने के लिये कि कौन-कौन से डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैकवर्ड हैं। उनमें से 27 डिस्ट्रिक्ट यू०पी० में थे। थोड़े वर्षों के बाद प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने 303 जिलों का सर्वे किया। उसमें पूरे देश में 75 डिस्प्रिट्रक्ट बैकवर्ड मिले, जिसमें से 33 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स यू० पी० में थीं। 1955 में सर्वे हुआ तब यू० पी० में 27 जिले बैकवर्ड थे और पांच दस साल के बाद जब सर्वे हुआ तब 33 जिले वहां पर बैकवर्ड निकले। 54 जिलों के सूबे में 33 जिले बैकवर्ड। 9 करोड़ की आबादी में पांच छः करोड़ लोग बैकवर्ड हैं। साफ पता चल सकता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का आदमी किस निगाह से इस बजट को देखेगा। एक बात आप को समझ लेनी चाहिये कि उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की गई है और अभी तक हम बराबर पीछे चलते गये। इस तरह से हम देखें तो इस बजट से उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कोई आशा नहीं है।

इसी तरह से आप एलेक्ट्रिक कंजम्शन को थोड़ा सा सामने रक्खें। विलेज एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन

[श्री राज देव सिंह]

कारपोरेशन बनाया गया। हर एक स्टेट को रुपया दिया गया और एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। लेकिन अलग-अलग सूबों में अलग-अलग परसेंटेज रहा एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का आन्ध्र में 26.1 परसेंट विलेज एलेक्ट्रिफाई हुए, गुजरात में 18.2 परसेंट, हरियाणा में 50.7 परसेंट विलेज एलेक्ट्रिफाई हुए, अब शायद और भी हो गये होंगे, यह पुरानी जानकारी है, केरल में 73.8 परसेंट विलेज एलेक्ट्रिफाई हुए, महाराष्ट्र में 28 परसेंट, मैसूर में 24.9 परसेंट, पंजाब में 46.2 परसेंट तमिलनाडु में 66.8 परसेंट और यू० पी० में 13 परसेंट विलेज एलेक्ट्रिफाई हुये, यानी सबसे कम।

सिंचाई और विद्युत और मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : यह किस साल के फिगर्स हैं ?

श्री राजदेव सिंह : 31.3.70 तक के। 1951 से ही हमारी उपेक्षा हो रही हैं, लेकिन आज भी हमारी हालत अच्छी नहीं है। अभी जिला बनारस के रामनगर में एक ट्रैक्टर फैक्ट्री खुलने वाली थी यूगोस्लाविया के कोलेबोरेशन से लेकिन पता नहीं वह किस दूसरी स्टेट को भेज दी गई। प्रतापगढ़ में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में एक ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी खुलने वाली थी, लेकिन सुनते हैं उसको भी खिसकाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस तरह से अगर इस स्टेट को पिछड़ा रक्खा गया जहां पर देश की 17 प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है तो देश कभी भी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता।

इस लिये मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं, जो यहां बैठे हुये हैं, कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश की बैकवर्डनेस को दूर करने को कोशिश करें। इसके लिए उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्री दी जाएं, रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन दिया जाये, सिंचाई के साधन दिये जाये कल कारखाने दिये जायें। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो फोटो मेरे पास है उसको आप देख लें ताकि आपको पता चल जाये कि हजारों वर्षों से जो काटेज इंडस्ट्री या विजिनेस चला आ रहा है उस पर एक्साइज टैक्स लगा कर आप उसको खत्म करने जा रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो बजट प्रपोजल्स सदन के सामने रक्खे गये हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (झाँसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रत्यक्ष कर लगा कर जो हमारे यहां के पूंजीपति हैं उनसे रुपया लेने की जो कोशिश की है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और उनके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं। साथ ही आप के द्वारा उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाने के लिये लोकतन्त्रीय आधार पर वह जो समानता स्थापित कर रहे हैं उसका भी समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे देश में योजनाओं में जहां पहला सिद्धांत यह रक्खा गया है कि हम समानता पैदा करें, वहां दूसरा सिद्धांत यह मानना चाहिये कि हमारे यहा जो क्षेत्रीय असमानता है उसको भी दूर करें और क्षेत्रों में समानता पैदा करें। जो वित्त मन्त्री जी यहां बैठे हुये हैं उनके द्वारा मैं योजना मन्त्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि तीसरा सिद्धांत अभी आपके सामने हमारे साथी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में उपस्थित किया था। मैं उसको दोहरा कर आपका समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक सिद्धान्त वह यह माने कि आप की तीन योजनाओं में जो असमानता उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े भू-भाग में पैदा हो गई है, उसको दूर किया जाये।

इसके साथ ही एक बात की ओर वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अभी-अभी 50 करोड़ रु० जो उन्होंने रोजगार के लिये स्वीकार किया है उसका भी वितरण यहां भारत

सरकार की तरफ से होता है। उसमें भी उत्तर प्रदेश को पीछे रक्खा गया है। वह इस तरह से किया गया है कि वह जब इस रुपये का बटवारा किया गया तो उसमें यह लिख दिया गया कि जहां पर दस ब्लाक से ज्यादा होंगे वहाँ के लिये अधिक रुपया नहीं दिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का कोई भी जिला ऐसा नहीं है जहां दस या ग्यारह ब्लाकों से ज्यादा न हों, एक आध जिले को छोड़ कर। इसलिये इसमें भी यू० पी० पीछे रह गया जब 50 करोड़ रु० का बटवारा किया गया। चूंकि वहां हर जिले में 10-15 ब्लाक हैं, इस लिये यह असमानता हो गई। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आगे जब 50 करोड़ रुपयों का बटवारा हो तो उसमें समानता रक्खी जाये और हर ब्लाक को एक समान पैसा दिया जाये। इसी तरह से 25 करोड़ रुपया जो आप ने रक्खा है उसके बटवारे में कोई असमानता न आ जाये आप के विभाग के द्वारा, इसका भी ध्यान रक्खा जाये।

इसी तरह से आप से एक निवेदन और भी करना है। स्वतन्त्रता के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी आज उत्तर प्रदेश का बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र, हमारे पहाड़ी जिले और मिर्जापुर इस तरह के क्षेत्र हैं जहां के गांवों में रहने वाले लोग पानी के लिये तरसते हैं। आप को आश्चर्य होगा जान कर कि गर्मी के दिनों में बुंदेलखण्ड में लाखों महिलायें दो तीन मील पानी भरने के लिये जाने के लिये वाध्य होती हैं। वहां पानी की बड़ी भारी समस्या है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन क्षेत्रों के लिये, अर्थात् जिन उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में पानी की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है, जो कि मनुष्य के जीवन के लिये सब से आवश्यक वस्तु है, अच्छी व्यवस्था की जाये।

हिन्दुस्तान की असमानता को दूर करने के साथ-साथ एक चीज की तरफ और आप का विशेष ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आज हम एक ऐसे चौराहे पर खड़े हैं जहां से समाजवाद की तरफ आगे बढ़ना है। ऐसे समय में भारत सरकार के नियन्त्रण में चलने वाले जितने कार्य हैं अगर उन से हम को मुनाफा न मिले, इतना अधिक रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी यदि मुनाफा न कमाया जा सके तो हमारे समाजवादी प्रोग्राम के लिए यह चीज एक चुनौती है। आज हम देखते हैं कि जितने भी भारत सरकार के संस्थान हैं, वह मुनाफे के बजाय नुक्सान पर चल रहे हैं। यदि हमको समाजवाद के प्रति लोगों में आस्था पैदा करनी है तो जो व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र हैं उनको तो हम राष्ट्रीयकरण के अन्दर ले ही जाये, जो हमारे पुराने संस्थान हैं और भारत सरकार के नीचे चल रहे हैं, उनमें चाहे जैसी व्यवस्था हम करें, लेकिन उनमें मुनाफा होना चाहिये। चाहे हम मजदूरों को साझीदार बनायें प्रशासन में उनको भागीदार बनायें या कोई और तरीका इस्तेमाल करें लेकिन हमको व्यवस्था को ठीक करना ही पड़ेगा। यह एक चुनौती हमारे सामने आ कर खड़ी हो गई है और इसका हमें समना करना होगा। सरकारी जितने भी संस्थान हैं वे मुनाफे में चलने चाहियें और इसके वास्ते जो भी व्यवस्था आवश्यक हो, वह आपको करनी होगी।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने व्यक्तिगत करों के मामले में, प्रत्यक्ष करों के मामले में एक ऐसा दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है जिससे मालूम होता है कि हम समाजवाद की तरफ चल रहे हैं। जहां उन्होंने प्रत्यक्ष करों के सम्बन्ध में इस दृष्टिकोण को अपनाया है वहां उनको अप्रत्यक्ष करों के मामले में भी ऐसा ही दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिये। चाहे मैदा हो या साबुन हो या सिले सिलाए कपड़े हों, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उन पर वह पुनर्विचार करें ताकि यह जो सुन्दर बजट उन्होंने पेश किया है यह और भी सुन्दर बन सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

*SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir; many hon. Members of this House have analysed the Central Budget for the year 1971-72 from various view points during the past few days. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Ganesh, while intervening in the General Discussion yesterday, stated categorically that this Budget has not been framed on the basis of socialistic principles. In the recent General Elections, the people of this country, with the fond hope that the Central Government, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, would relieve the distress of the down trodden and usher in an era of socialism in the country by implementing vigorously programmes based on socialistic objectives voted overwhelmingly in favour of this Government. The hon. minister of Finance, Shri Chavan has also referred to this aspect in his Budget speech. But, Shri Ganesh clearly expressed his view yesterday that this is not a socialist-oriented Budget. He added that socialism cannot be achieved within a period of one year. We all know that a political party is given the seat of power so that it may implement its policies and objectives for the welfare of the country. The people of our country exercised their franchise in favour of the ruling party and they now expect the ruling party would redeem its pledge contained in their election manifesto.

Shri Chavan has referred to this in his Budget Speech. I quote :

> "The massive mandate which this Government received from the people three months ago was a mandate for socialism, a mandate for rapid economic growth matched by increased social justice."

Shri Ganesh has stated that within one year it is not possible to bring in socialism in the country. The Budget is a potent instrument in the hands of the Government to delineate its policies and programmes and also the method of their implementation. When we hear a Minister saying in the first year after the Elections that it is not easy to bring in socialism within one year, we get the doubt that even in 1976 the same excuse might be offered. Though no time-limit can be fixed for creating a socialistic society, yet a climate and consciousness must be created among the people for realising the objective of establishing an egalitarian society.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask what tangible and direct benefits would accrue to the poor people through this Budget. If the Government can enumerate a few such benefits, then we are prepared to accept that this is a socialistic Budget. As many hon. Members referred to the taxes levied in this Budget, we find that there is an impost on *maida*. We are aware and we realise that no Government would be able to run the administration without resorting to taxation. My party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, is also running a responsible Government of a State. It is not just levying a tax on *maida* but the justification put forth is really shocking to us. The justification for this levy on *maida* is that the bread made out of *maida* is consumed mostly by affluent sections of the society. It might be true also. You find that the rich people are served bread in the Inter-continental Oberoi Hotel. At the same time, you also see poor people eating bread in the pavement shops of Delhi *Bazars*. We cannot afford to tax bread on the ground that it is a rich man's food because of our unsavoury association with the people frequently visiting Inter-continental Hotel. This is a glaring example of the fallacy of syllogism. Just because a cow with four legs gives milk, you cannot expect milk from a table with four legs. A lone villager in the corner of South takes bread and so also a rich man in the Inter-continental Hotal. The Government, under the false notion that a poor man would feel proud to be compared with a rich levy tax on *maida*.

It is also claimed that revenue of Rs. 7.4 crores would accrue as a result of this tax on *maida* and this amount would be set apart for implementing Children's Nutrition Programme. I don't understand the correlation between these two. All the members alike, both from Opposition and from the Congress, have demanded the withdrawal of this levy on *maida*. If Shri Chavan, realising his uneviable position, withdraws the tax on *maida*, what will be the consequence. The poor children will be deprived of the benefits of Nutrition Programme. I am unable to appreciate the so-called socialist-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

oriented Budget which affects the poor people and the poor children alike.

There is no denying the fact that a Government has to impose taxes for its revenue. But the question is who should be taxed. We have not touched the Corporate Sector in this Budget. All the members of this House know how the corporate sector functions in our country. We regret that the corporate sector which earns huge profits has been left untouched in this Budget.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her Budget Speech last year stated that the income of husband and wife would be taken together for the assessment of income tax. This year there is no mention about it in the Budget. I happened to come across a news item in which Dr. Patel, who prepares the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, is reported to have said that there is no intention on the part of Government to link up wife's income with that of the husband for the purpose of assessment of income tax. I request the hon. Finance Minister to examine this question.

Besides the corporate sector, there are any number of advocates practising in the Supreme Court and also Doctors earning huge income. They neither give any receipts nor keep proper accounts of their income. There are big lawyers earning Rs. 4,5 lakh a year. I would like to request the Finance Minister to devise ways and means for collecting taxes due from them on their actual income. I would also plead with him that he should take vigorous steps to collect the huge arrears of income tax. It is true that the Finance Minister has referred to the problem of un-accounted money in his budgets speech. But I would urge that, before the conclusion of this session, he should bring legislative proposals before the House to unearth the unaccounted money. To tackle the problem of hoarded black money, there is only one way out for the Finance Minister and that is to demonetize hundred rupee notes and also currencies of higher denomination. There have been reports to this effect in the newspaper but the Governor of the Reserve Bank has denied them. In this House also this report has been contradicted. But I would appeal to the Finance Minister to take the step of demonetizing unhesitatingly so that the vexatious problem of black money can be solved,

Next comes the question of unemployment. In this Budget there is a reference to this problem. A sum of Rs. 25 crores has been earmarked for creating job opportunities to the educated unemployed. There are 7 crores of unemployed in our country. In the interim Budget there was a provision of Rs. 50 crores for rural employment programme and the share of Tamil Nadu was a meagre sum of Rs. 1½ crores. You can imagine how and to what extent employment opportunities can be created whith this paltry sum of Rs. 1½ crores. The unemployment problem is assuming serious proportions and the Government will have to take very effective steps if they want to avoid grave consequences. The Central Government should not only establish industrial units throughout the country but also extend their unstinted cooperation to the State Governments trying to set up such units. The Tamil Nadu Government sought the sanction of Central Government for seting up 140 industrial units last year but they were given permission only for 36 units. It is a pity that permission was refused for 104 units. I know that this problem of unemployment cannot be solved with the help of agriculture alone. There is imperative need for setting up industrial units, big and small, in large numbers if this problem is to be tackled to some extent.

Under the head 'Defence', an amount of Rs. 1079 crores has been allocated in this Budget. We find that a major portion of the allocation is under revenue account and very little is made available to capltal account. I am of the view that defence production must be given great fillip. Because of discipline in the Army, the workers in the defence installations would function efficiently and if more defence production units are set up, it would go a long way in mitigating the rigours of educated unemployment.

I would request that a Committee should be set up to consider the question of recurring losses in public sector undertakings and also to suggest measures to prevent such losses. The D. M. K. Party has accepted unreservedly the nationalisation policy of the Central Government. But on account of certain shortcoming in the working of the nationalised sector and also due to administrative lapses, you find heavy losses. If proper steps are taken to streamline the administrative machinery I am sure these nationalised units will become profit-making units. To give an example, there is a cement factory in Mysore. The requirement of

[Shri Dhandapani]

gypsum for this factory is met from Rajasthan. But this gypsum is available at less cost in Udumalaipettai, which is in my constituency. If arrangements are made to utilise this gypsum for this factory in Mysore, naturally this unit will start making profits because the transportation charges will be cut down considerably and the price of gypsum is also less. Though we have repeatedly referred to this, nobody has cared to look into this matter. Such small lapses abound in public sector units. If the hon. Minister takes steps to remove them, then naturally the public sector units would function well.

The hon. Finance Minister has himself accepted that the administration of the nationalised banks is not upto the mark. Even today the directors of not only the State Bank of India but also the 14 nationalised banks are given clean overdraft facilities which help them to indulge in personal aggrandisement. We recently came across the case of misappropriation of Rs. 60 lakhs by one Mr. Malhotra in the State Bank of India in New Delhi. It is not that there is only one Malhotra in Delhi but there are thousands of Malhotras working in the State Bank Branches and also in the 14 nationalised Banks. I would request the Minister to go into the question of improving the working of nationalised banks in all seriousness.

The prices of food articles must be reduced. The hon. Finance Minister has been advising *ad nauseum* the State Governments to reduce the non-plan expenditure. How is it possible ? The Central Government is in a position to increase the emoluments of its employees any time and to any extent. When the prices of essential commodities are soaring sky-high, the State Government have no alternative but to increase emoluments of their employees. It is very necessary that the rise in prices of essential commodities must be arrested and brought under control. Also, all efforts must be made to increase the production substantially.

It is stated that a Bill would be circulated to the States for the purpose of putting a ceiling on urban property. There seems to be also another proposals to take over the administration of Estates Duty from the States. This process of circulation and consultation will no doubt take considerable time. I would like the Finance Minister to thrash out these issues in a Conference of the Chief Ministers of States and take expeditious steps to bring forward the necessary legislation.

Every State is striving hard to implement progressive measures. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have created a Slum Clearance Board with a view to providing alternative accommodation to thousands of slum dwellers. The State Government has also provided a sum of Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores for this purpose. I request the Finance Minister to give matching grant to our State Government so that they can take up this work effectively. The Tamil Nadu Government is taking steps to meet the acute housing shortage throughout the State with the help of the Housing Board. The State Government has requested the Centre to provide Rs. 10 crores from the Revolving Fund created for this purpose. I appeal to the Finance Minister to accede to the request of State Government and sanction this amount.

On the occasion of the birth-day of our Chief Minister Kalaignar Karunanidhi on the 3rd of this month, a scheme of rehabilitation of beggars was started. This scheme is not entirely financed by the State Government, but many voluntary agencies and also individuals have donated substantial amounts for implementing this scheme. There are 60,000 beggars in Tamil Nadu alone, of which 8,000 suffer from leprosy. My Government has initiated this scheme to give immediate medical attention and succour to these 8,000 lepers. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate special funds to our State for eradicating beggary from our State.

Though agriculture is given top priority in this Budget, tractors have been taxed heavily. I request the Finance Minister to re-examine the heavy impost on tractor. which contributes greatly to agricultural progress in the country.

In Tamil Nadu, our life and death question is adequate water supply. Today we are depending upon the tender mercies of the neighbouring States of Mysore and Kerala for our water supply. Cauvery Water dispute is still hanging fire though Tamil Nadu has been crying hoarse for a solution. I request the Minister that this

dispute should be referred to arbitration. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 85 crores has been allocated for Mysore State so that they can utilise fully the waters of rivers flowing westward by constructing dams across them. It looks as if the Government of Mysore is trying to stop the supply of Cauvery Waters simply because Tamil Nadu gets it. Water is not an exclusive property of any individual or State ; it is a divine gift to the people. The Central Government cannot be a silent spectator and a mute witness to the sufferings of people in Tamil Nadu. Just because there is a dispute between two States, the Central Government should also not resort to divide and rule policy to suit their convenience and to keep their hold on both the States. If politics is introduced in this matter, I would warn the Centre of serious and grave consequences. According to the provisions of Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, this issue should be referred to arbitration.

Besides setting up industrial units for solving the unemployment problem, the much talked about scheme of linking Ganges with Cauvery should become a reality. It should not become a victim of protracted and futile negotiations. Recently, Dr. K. L. Rao stated that the States will have to be consulted in this respect. I appeal to the Finance Minister that this scheme should be treated as a central scheme and it should be implemented as early as possible. This would create job opportunities for thousands of educated unemployed. There is also another scheme known as Sethu Samudram Project, which is pending for long. If implemented, it will not only create job opportunities for the educated unemployed of that area but will also bring substantial revenues to the Central Government.

I would like to suggest that a Board should be constituted to decide on the utilisation of waters of rivers flowing through two or more States.

We have been demanding that more powers should be given to the States. I would like to state that nobody need apprehend that this demand for more powers will weaken the hands of the Centre. On the other hand, there will be a strong centre because the States will be functioning smoothly. In Tanjore there is a big temple in which we wanted to shift the idol from one place to another. But the Central Government intervened and stopped us from doing such a small thing. Similarly, in Vellore there is a Fort and also a temple. Inside the temple there is no idol of God. When we wanted to instal an idol of God inside the temple. permission was refused by the Centre. I request that the Central Government should stop the interference in such small matters.

As allocations are made in the Five Year Plans to the States, I would suggest that the States should be earmarked their share of foreign exchange also.

I will like to mention here that the efforts of the State Government to bring prosperity to the poor are not being supplemented by the Central Government. As the taxation proposals in this Budget would add to the distress of the poor people of our country, I request the hon. Finance Minister to withdraw the tax on *maida*, on coarse cloth, on cheap variety of ready garments and soaps. I would also state here that the price of kerosene has gone up in sympathy with the tax on petroleum products. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take steps to see that the price of kerosene does not go up.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI AHMED AGA (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I find, the Budget proposals are a very sincere effort at reducing inequality in income and wealth. There is really an effort at reducing the concentration of wealth.

I welcome the Budget. My immediate reaction to the Budget was :

कुछ नहीं तो कम से कम ख्वाबे सहर देखा तो है ।
जिस तरफ देखा न था अब तक उस तरफ देखा तो है ।।

The socialism is not going to be achieved by this one Budget alone. It is a process which will take time. The whole question is : Are we going on the right path or are we not going on the right path ? That we are going on the right path is certainly borne out by the proposals that are contained in the Budget. I do not want to repeat what has been said before. I have got something else to say which is more important and which is connected with the Budget,

[Shri Ahmed Aga]

I find, in these Budget proposals that the taxation at the highest level is 97.6 per cent and I again see that after wealth limit at Rs. 17.5 lakhs, the taxation would start eating the holding itself. I see that the Finance Minister has tried to tax the rich. He had also to tax those who could afford to pay as in view of narrow tax base, it was not possible for him to leave them out. I understand there is a resentment against the rise in price of bread and also with regard to ready-made garments and soap.

There are two types of ready-made garments, one worn by the poor and the other worn by the rich. I wish the Finance Minister to look into this aspect again so that the garments which are purchased by the poor are not taxed. There is a difference between the two types of garments, one is sold in poorer areas and the other is sold in places like Connaught Place. Connaught Place garments must certainly be taxed.

We got massive mandate from the people, but not *Alladin's Lamp*. In the Interim Budget, the Finance Minister said that he will give a better budget. But what was the condition after that ? Other things have happened. We got the *Bungla Desh* problem. There is massacre going on there. The Finance Minister cannot just forget about that. He has to put one-third for defence purposes and there by the resources get curtailed or limited to that extent. We have always believed that the pre-requisite for development is peace. Therefore, we gave the idea of *panchsheel* to the world.

15.56 hrs.

[**Shri K. N. Tiwary** *in the Chair*]

When the Prime Minister went to Lusaka conference where half the world's population was represented by 53 countries, the Prime Minister reiterated Panditji's remarks, which I will quote. He had said :

> "We are in no camp and no military alliance. The only camp we should like to be in is the camp of peace which should include as many countries as possible."

Our policy has always been for maintaining world peace. But what has happend during these 20 years ? We have had two wars. We have had one tribal incursion in Kashmir. We are now faced with these war evacuees. 4 millions of them. These 4 millions have to be looked after.

There is the statement made by my once-esteemed leader, Sheikh Abdullah who had been one time a democrat since 1931. He is now supporting the military dictatorship. I am surprised, shocked and bewildered to see this statement of his given to *Rahnuma-Deccan*. He is giving support to military dictatorship and that also of the worst type. We must understand what has happened when East Bengal had opted for Pakistan and they had voted for Pakistan and what is it that has happened now. I wish that Sheikh Abdullah had also given thought to that. Why they want to fall out ? Because, they never had proper type of Government. First, they had feudal lords and then they had military dictatorship which was started by Ayub, and now today by Yahya who says, 'I am more loyal than Mujib' who is elected by the people. When they were in the Army Service in 1947 other people were fighting for independence, but not Yahya, not Ayub. Let us try to understand this. They were serving His Majesty's or Her Majesty's Government in Britain then when they were in the army in 1947. Let us try to understand why truncated Pakistan is disintegrating.

16 hrs.

I want to give some figures. What did Ayub do ? He created 20 families including his to control the whole economy of Pakistan, and that also in West Pakistan. They control 66 per cent of the industrial capital. Those 20 families control 80 per cent of the country's banking system. Again it is these 20 families who control 97 per cent of the insurance. The Bangla Desh people were earning them the foreign exchange, but almost the whole of that was being spent in West Pakistan. Again, who are these 20 families and what other vested interest. Ayub created feudal lords also from among the army men. He gave land to the retired army personnel and settled them on land and made them into landlords, and thereby he tried to perpetuate a sort of vested interest even in the army and thereby ensure their interest and loyalty for

perpetual rule by the army in Pakistan. This had been the policy of Ayub. But what happened was that even in West Pakistan, there was a movement by the people, by the students and by intellectuals and others. So, Ayub had to go away. He could not remain in power for long. At that time, he had asked Yahya whether he could have martial law again. But Yahya refused. Yahya was wiser at that time. He told Ayub that it was not possible to have East Bengal with them if the imposed martial law. So, Ayub had to hand over to quit and Yahya took over.

Today, we find that Yahya has committed the same mistake that Ayub wanted to commit. Today, he was forgotten the advice that he gave to Ayub, and thus he had invited trouble for himself. Today, the entire East Bengal has gone out of his hands. It is absolutely wrong to say today that Bangla Desh can remain united with West Pakistan any longer. Again, I am reminded of what Sheikh Abdullah has said. He has said that he is supporting Yahya because he wants a united Pakistan consisting of East and West Pakistan. I want to understand what he means by this unity. The two wings are more than one thousand miles apart, and still he wants unity between the eastern and the western wings of Pakistan. For that matter, one could argue that Iraq and Syria should also be united. Iraq and Syria have the same civilisation, Iraq, Syria and Jordan are Muslim countries speaking Arabic and having the same civilisation and coming from the same Semitic race and following the same religion. Why does Sheikhs Abdullah not say that they should also be united ? If Iraq and Syria and Jordan could be separate Muslim countries, why not Bangla Desh also It can be a separate Muslim country, and I do not see any reason why we cannot recognise East Bengal as a separate country.

Now, why is it that East Bengal has gone out of the control of West Pakistan ? The reason is simple. West Pakistan treated East Bengal as its colony, and that is why they have lost this portion. The Bangla Desh people want their independence, and in fact, they have every right to ask for their independence. Therefore, it is incorrect to say that unity has to be there between East and West Pakistan even at this cost.

We find that Yahya Khan's repression in East Bengal has been mostly against the students and intellectuals and workers. Abdul Mana has said that about a lakh of workers have been killed during the last two months in Bangla Desh. About one lakh workers besides intelligentsia and students and others who were fighting in the liberation movement have been killed there.

With all this repression, it is not possible for Yahya to keep this area. I therefore plead with Government to see reason and reality and recognise Bangla Desh as a separate entity. It is entirely a separate country.

Now I wish to say a few things about the budget. I would request the Finance Minister to involve the educated unemployed in rural works programmes. Unless this is done, it is not possible to do any thing very substantial in this regard.

Then more loans should be given to the self-employed. At the moment, the rules and regulations and procedures of the SBI and other banks are so rigid that it is not possible to get loans. We want more loans to go to the people so that they can put these loans to productive use for self-emp, loyment.

Then I wish to say one thing emphatically. There are Rs. 2,000 crores of black money. Unless we unearth it, is not possible to go ahead with our programmes without interference from these quarters. I suggest that we demonetise the 100-rupee notes.

I was amazed to read in the papers yesterday a statement issuee by Shri Morarji Desai, a great respected leader. He said that this budget would lead to more evasion and that no Finance Minister has been able to please all sections. But I feel Shri Chavan has certainly pleased a very large section, these people who want change and do not believe in *status quo*. In this connection, I am reminded of a beautiful verse which I would like to recite for the House :

जाने क्या सोच कर रो दी चमन में शबनम ।
जाने किस बात पे फूलों को हंसी आई है ॥

SHRI M. T. RAJU (Narasapur) : While I do support the budget proposals of the Finance Minister, I beg leave to express my views and offer a few suggestions on the broader issues of budget policy. Of all the objectives of the taxation proposals, the one that most subsurves the socialist mandate is

[Shri M. T. Raju]

that relating to reduction in inequalities in income and wealth. In pursance of this objective, certain increases in the levels of taxation on incomes and wealth have been proposed. These are necessary and are most welcome. It seems to me, however, that the incidents of these increases will fall not on all rich people, but only on the richest of the rich. At the proposed rates of taxation, there will be an effective ceiling on wealth between Rs. 10-15 lakhs. I am afraid a ceiling at so high a level would hardly serve to usher in socialism in a poor country like ours.

As hon. Members are aware, almost all the State Governments have imposed ceilings on agricultural lands. The ceiling varies from State to State, but by and large it does not exceed 25 to 30 acres of good land. Even on the most liberal valuation, the value of the land up to this ceiling will not be more than Rs. 1½ or Rs. 2 lakhs at the most. Is it right, I ask that an urban businessman should be allowed to accummulate wealth up to Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 lakhs while a man in the rural area who confines himself to the pursuit of agriculture is not allowed to possess land worth more than Rs. 1½ or Rs. 2 lakhs? These differential ceilings are wholly discriminatory. And what is wrose, a lower ceiling in the case of agriculture will in effect amount to penalising entrepreneurship in agriculture. It is the rural entrepreneurship that is responsible for the green revolution, and you can hardly sustain this green revolution if there is a flight of talent from village to town in pursuit of higher levels of income and higher levels of wealth.

The Finance Minister himself has pointed out that ultimately the basis of taxation has to be the size of income or wealth irrespective of the fact whether it is derived from agricultural or non-agricultural sources. I entirely agree with the statement. The norms and standards of social justice must apply equally and uniformly, no matter what species of property we are dealing with. I plead, therefore, that from now onwards we should move towards imposing a ceiling on the totality of wealth, on the totality of income held by a person, whether the wealth or the income is derived from agricultural or non-agricultural sources or from both. Pending imposition of a ceiling on the totality of wealth, to my mind it does not seem right or proper for the existing ceilings on agricultural holdings to be tinkered with.

I would like to make one more point on behalf of agriculturists. It is proposed to levy excise duty on tractors. A rich man no doubt can purchase a tractor paying the excise duty, but it must be realised that the use of tractors is not confined to the rich farmers alone. Field experience would tell you that many small farmers now-a-days, whose holdings are too small to enable them to maintain plough and cattle, are increasingly going in for tractors for ploughing their fields. I would therefore suggest for the consideration of the Government that simultaneously they should take steps to provide tractors to small farmers and marginal farmers on hire basis at subsidised rates. I am suggesting this because I shall be very sorry if mechanisation of agriculture should receive a set back in our country merely because of the levy of the excise duty.

Experience all over the world has shown that mechanisation is a very potent factor for improving agricultural productivity.

I now come to our expenditure programmes. Just as taxation schemes could help us in levelling down the rich, expenditure programmes could on the other hand help us in levelling up the poor. The central objective or policy of the Government avowedly is the abolition poverty. I should have thought that this budget should have shown the way how the central objective was going to be fulfilled. It is not enough to say that poverty cannot be abolished through one budget alone. A substantive beginning has to be made in the budget. What does abolition of poverty mean in terms of governmental action, in terms of Government's responsibility to undertake measures to abolish it. In my view this would only mean that this class of people who are the most economically backward should first be enabled to attain a standard of living comparable to that now being enjoyed by their more fortunate brethren. I plead that one should begin with the poorest of the poor so that you can make a dent in the poverty line where it is most stinking. Our task then would be to identify correctly those classes who are the most backward who need attention by the community. Such people, in my view, would only be Harijans, tribals and landless poor. It is true we are under-

taking a number of rural schemes and these doubtless will help to raise the income of the down-trodden classes. But the point I want to stress is this. It would not be correct to assume that any increased incomes these new job opportunities may give them will not automatically secure an improvement in their physical and social living conditions. I give you my reason for this. Their present income levels are so low, so appallingly low that any increase that these people are able to achieve will be almost wholly absorbed by current consumption and little of nothing would be left for savings or investment in any durable benefits like housing. These classes are living in segregated congested and most insanitary localities ; their housing conditions are appalling. What more lasting social welfare measures can we think of than providing housing to these down-trodden people. I make bold to say that the people of this country will cheerfully bear the burden of the heavy taxation this budget has imposed provided that a substantial part of the new revenues are utilised for providing tangible benefits of direct and immediate nature for improving the living conditions of these downtrodden people. I would therefore plead with the Finance Minister that we should undertake a massive housing programme for the benefit of these backward classes so that every family shall be provided with a dwelling house in the next ten years. A big provision will have to be made in the current budget. I am not asking for anything new. The Finance Minister himself has reminded use of the commitment he has made when he submitted the interim budget, namely, that the budget proper will provide for a significant increase in the outlays on development and social welfare.

So far as the development outlay is concerned, he has fulfilled his commitment by increasing the plan ceiling to Rs. 150 crores, but when it comes to social welfare, I am afraid his fulfilment is by no means articulate. All I am asking for is that he should make a substantial provision in this budget for immediately improving the standard of living of these downtroddden people if his budget is to go down as one drawn up on the basis of a socialist mandate.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : श्रद्धेय सभापति जी, सम्मानित श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रगतिशील विचारों से प्रेरित होकर, उनके इस निश्चय को जानकर कि वे समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करेंगी, मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति जो समाज के अति सर्वहारा वर्ग से सम्बन्धित दल चलाता था, उनके दल में शामिल हुआ । आज उस विश्वास की लड़ी में एक मजबूत कड़ी इस बजट के द्वारा जोड़ दी गयी है। (व्यवधान) जनतन्त्र के शान्तिप्रिय मार्ग पर चलते हुये समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करना हमारा लक्ष्य है । देश के संविधान ने भी इस तरह का निर्णय किया है। हमारे संविधान में डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स के अनुच्छेद 38 और 39 समय-समय पर हमको सदा प्रभावित करते हैं । सभापति जी, मैं अनुच्छेद 38 और 39 को आपकी अनुमति से कोट करना चाहता हूं ।

38. "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life."

39. "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood ;

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment ;

(d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women ;

(e) that the health anp

[श्री बी० पी० मौर्य]

strength of workers men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength ;

(f) that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment."

संविधान के यह अनुच्छेद हमको वक्तन-फवक्तन याद दिलाते हैं कि किस तरह के देश में बजट आयें, किस तरह से देश का संचालन किया जाय जिससे कि हम देश में सम्पत्ति का कुछ विशेष हाथों में न जाने दें और शोषण के जो साधन हैं उनको समाप्त करें। मैं श्रीमन, वित्त मन्त्री का आभार मानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस बजट के द्वारा संविधान के इस विश्वास को फिर से मजबूत किया है।

साथ ही साथ सदन का ध्यान मैं उस तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं, अभी-अभी कुछ दिन पहले देश के उच्चतस न्यायालय ने गोलकनाथ के केस में यह निश्चय किया कि सम्पत्ति का अधिकार फंडामेंटल राइट्स में शामिल है। इस निर्णय के कारण समाजवाद की राह पर चलने में एक बहुत बड़ा रोड़ा हमारे सामने आ गया। साथ ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह भी कहा कि इस माननीय सदन को भी फंडामेंटल राइट्स को छूने का अधिकार नहीं है। इसके पश्चात वित्त मन्त्री ने अपनी चतुराई, विद्वता, दूरदर्शिता, योग्यता और क्षमता से किस प्रकार सम्पत्ति पर, व्यक्तिगत आमदनी पर रोक लगाई हैं इसको जनसंघ के लोग न समझें यह मैं मान सकता हूं, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग न समझें यह भी मैं समझ सकता हूं, प्रतिक्रियावादी सदस्य न समझें यह भी मैं मान सकता हूँ, राजाओं और रानियों तथा करोड़पतियों के धन पर राजनीति करने वाले न समझें यह भी मैं मान सकता हूं, लेकिन साम्यवादी न समझें यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। यह मेरी समझ से बाहर की बात है। 1971 के चुनावों द्वारा जनता ने इस सत्य को फिर से दोहराया है, फिर से निश्चित कर दिया है कि जनता हर कीमत पर देश में समाजवाद चाहती है। दो तिहाई बहुमत हमारे दल कांग्रेस को देकर जनता ने स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि जनता देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना चाहती है। इस देश में हम 'राजाओं, रानियों और करोड़पतियों को समाप्त करके 55 करोड़ आदमियों का विकास चाहते हैं। यह जनतंत्र है, पीलू मोदी जी, मोदी-तन्त्र नहीं हैं।'

मैं कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं, जो बार-बार इस सदन में कहा गया कि दो लाख की जिस व्यक्ति या परिवार की आमदनी है उससे ऊपर की आमदनी पर 97 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा टैक्स लग जायगा। इस बात को साम्यवादी न समझें, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता न समझें यह कैसी विडम्बना है। क्योंकि इस बजट के द्वारा वित्त मन्त्री ने बड़ी चतुराई से आमदनी पर एक सीमा बांध दी है उसके बाद कोई भी व्यक्ति सम्पत्ति को अपने यहां पर इकट्ठा नहीं कर पायेगा। साथ ही साथ यह भी आप पायेंगे कि अचल सम्पत्ति पर भी वित्त मन्त्री ने एक सीमा बांध दी है। यह गहराई से जानने की बात है, इसको जनसंघ के मित्र अच्छी तरह समझ सकते हैं इसीलिए इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। और विरोध करते हैं मैदा को लेकर। मैदे के कर का हम भी विरोध करते हैं, पैट्रोल को लेकर हम भी विरोध करते हैं। (**व्यवधान**) इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं वित्त मन्त्री इस बजट को प्रस्तुत करने के लिये बधाई के पात्र हैं।

माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी, जिनसे मैं भी कभी-कभी प्रेरणा लेता हूं, वे एक साम्य-

वादी विचारधारा का आह्वान करने वाले हैं, उनका एक विशेष जीवन रहा है, मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति उनसे प्रेरणा लेते रहे हैं, लेकिन वह यहां पर कहें कि 177 करोड़ रु० का पूरा वजन वित्त मन्त्री ने गरीबों पर डाल दिया है, यह सत्य से परे है। क्योंकि जो धन इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी से आने वाला है वह गरीबों पर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। यह जो लग्जरी गुड्स हैं उन पर लगे टैक्स का बोझ गरीबों पर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। इसी तरह से तमाम टैक्सों का जोड़ 144 करोड़ आता है। अब अगर 177 करोड़ में से 144 करोड़ को निकाल दें तो हम पायेंगे कि केवल 33 करोड़ का बोझ गरीबों पर पड़ता है। यह गरीबों पर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए, यह मैं मानता हूं। मैदे पर टैक्स लगाना गरीबों के साथ न्याय करना नहीं है। पैट्रोल पर आपने 20 पैसे बढ़ा दिये हैं, लेकिन पैट्रोल पम्प वाले ने 26 पैसे बढ़ा दिये, यह मेरे पास पर्ची है। एक सेठ के कार के पैट्रोल पर, उसकी कार पर कर लग जाय इससे मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन इसमें टैक्सी वाले, स्कूटर वाले भी शामिल हैं। इसीलिये ऐसे करों का हम विरोध करते हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ बड़े-बड़े कारपोरेशन के टैक्स को किस सरलता के साथ वित्त मन्त्री ने बढ़ाकर 16 करोड़ रु० की बढ़ोत्तरी की है इसको साम्यवादी न समझें, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

वित्त मंत्री ने बहुत सी विशेषतायें अपना करके यहां पर बजट प्रस्तुत किया है जिससे देश के उन लोगों पर जो अति सर्वहारा लोग हैं, जो घास खोदकर अपना पेट पालते हैं, जो देहात के लोग हैं, उन पर बोझ न डालें। उन पर बोझ बिल्कुल नहीं पड़ा है। यह मैं मानता हूं कि देहात के रहने वाले जमींदारों परा बोझा पड़ना चाहिये। यह मैं जरूर चाहता हूं कि जो ब्लैक मनी का रुपया है उस पर मजबूती से हाथ डाला जाय, अरबों की जो सम्पत्ति छिपी हुई है अगर हम उसको ऊपर लायें तो रातों रात में देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की काया-कल्प हो सकती है, लेकिन इसके लिए हमको सख्ती अपनानी होगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी है कि करों का बोझा शहरों तक ही सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिये। मैं यह मानता हूं कि देहातों में सड़कें नहीं, टेलिफोन नहीं, बिजली नहीं, अस्पताल नहीं, वे तमाम सुविधायें नहीं हैं जोकि बड़े शहरों में हैं। वह सुविधायें देहातों में नहीं हैं, केवल शहरों और कस्बों में ही हैं। यह सुविधायें देहात तक जायें। इसके साथ ही साथ टैक्स को भी देहात तक जाना चाहिये। जिस किसान की आमदनी 25 हजार रु० सालाना होती है, वह टैक्स क्यों न दे ? एक तरफ आप 5,000 रु० सालाना से अधिक पाने वाले व्यक्ति पर टैक्स लगाते हैं जिसका पाप केवल यह है कि वह शहर में रहता है, उस पर आप अंकुश लगाते हैं, लेकिन उधर आप लाखों की सम्पत्ति कमाने वाले जमीदारों पर कोई टैक्स न लगायें, यह तरीका मेरे जैसे इन्सान की समझ में नही आता। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री भंडारे ने देहातों के बारे में कुछ कहा था। 23 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद यह सत्य अपनी जगह पर टिका हुआ है कि देहात मालिकों और गुलामों में बंटे हैं। शायद कुछ ही हजार देहात ऐसे होंगे जहां ऐसी व्यवस्था न हो, नहीं तो ज्यादातर देहात गुलामों और मालिकों में बंटे हुये हैं। इस व्यवस्था को रोकने के लिए, देहातों में समता लाने के लिए वहां पर बड़े जमीदारों के ऊपर भी हमें टैक्स लगाना होगा।

इस बजट में वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने बड़ी चतुराई से अचल सम्पत्ति में अन्डर-हैंड डीलिंग को कंट्रोल किया है, जिस ब्लैक मनी को बड़े-बड़े सेठ अपने उपयोग में लाते थे उसको कंट्रोल किया है। इसके लिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। 5 लाख की सम्पति को करोड़पति सेठ एक लाख की कागज में दिखाता था, जिससे हमारी स्टाम्प फीस भी मारी जाती थी और 4 लाख काले बाजार के पैसे को बड़ा आदमी अपने मौज के लिए फिर

[श्री बी० पी० मौर्य]

से इस्तेमाल करता था। इस बजट में पहली बार प्रयत्न किया गया है कि अचल सम्पत्ति में अन्डर-हैंड डीलिंग न होने पाये और देश में तमाम सम्पत्ति खुलकर ऊपर आये। वित्त मंत्री ने बड़ी चतुराई से उस पर टैक्स लगाया है।

पहले इसके कि में उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ अंकड़े प्रस्तुत करूं, मैं कुछ प्रश्न अपने साम्यवादी मित्रों से पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या यह बजट व्यक्तिगत आमदनी पर रोक नहीं लगाता? क्या यह बजट सम्पत्ति पर रोक नहीं लगाता? क्या यह बजट बेकारी दूर करने के लिए कुछ राहत नहीं देता? क्या यह बजट छोटे बच्चों को अच्छी खुराक मिले इसके लिए व्यवस्था नहीं करता? क्या यह बजट 'काले बाजार के पैसे पर मजबूती से हाथ नहीं डालता? यदि इन तमाम प्रश्नों का उत्तर "हां" में है, तो किसी भी साम्यवादी व्यक्ति को इस बजट का विरोध नही करना चाहिये। उन्हें तो चाहिये था कि वह इस बजट का समर्थन करते।

इसके बाद में कुछ उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश की दशा बहुत ही खराब है। हम बहुत पीछे रह गये। आजादी से पहले हम बहुत से सूबों से आगे थे, लेकिन योजनाओं के साथ हम पीछे चलते चले जा रहे हैं। अभी हमारे केरल के मित्र शिकायत कर रहे थे। उनका नम्बर तो तीसरा आता है, हमारा नम्बर बारहवां आता है। मेरे पास बहुत से आंकड़े हैं। उनको देने की मुझे आज्ञा प्रदान की जाय और थोड़ा समय भी बढ़ाया जाये। मैं प्रति व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सहायता के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं। नागालैंड 790.07 रु०, जम्मू और काश्मीर 351.94 रु०, केरल में 80.70 रुपये, राजस्थान में 79.50 रु०, हरियाणा में 74.88 रुपये, असम में 135.01 रु०, उड़ीसा में 71.79 रु०, पंजाब में 65.68 रु०, मध्य प्रदेश में 62.24 रु० गुजरात में 57.40 रु०, बिहार में 56.69 रु० और उत्तर प्रदेश में, जिसका बारहवां नम्बर है, 56.19 रुपये। ठीक इसी प्रकार से केन्द्रीय सरकार की अंडरटेकिंग्स में जो रुपया लगता है उसमें भी उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर जाकर 6ठां बैठता है। हम से पहले मध्य प्रदेश है, बिहार है, पश्चिम बंगाल है, उड़ीसा है, तमिलनाडु है। इसके अतिरिक्त 1960-68 तक जिस प्रकार प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी बढ़ी है, उसको भी आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उस में भी उत्तर प्रदेश में वह कम ही हुई है बढ़ी नहीं है। इसके बारे में अभी एक सम्मानित सदस्य भी कह रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस समय हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार धन एलाट करती है, उस समय फी कस, फी आदमी का हिसाब लगाकर एलाट उसको करना चाहिये। अगर यह सिद्धांत केन्द्र ने अपना लिया तब उत्तर प्रदेश को उसकी आबादी के हिसाब से अपना हिस्सा मिल सकेगा केन्द्र से, और वह अपना विकास कर सकेगा।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें। आप पन्द्रह मिनट ले चुके हैं।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मेरी मेडन स्पीच है। पाँच मिनट और नहीं तो दो मिनट तो अवश्य दीजिये।

उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सीलिंग का कानून 1960 में लागू हुआ था। उसके सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट आई थी। उस रिपोर्ट को मैं पढ़ूं तो आप देखेंगे कि किस तरह से सीलिंग के इस कानून का मजाक उडाया गया। इसके सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा हुआ है :

> "There appears to be a whole vicious circle operating so far as the documentation of the records of right of village lands *vis-a-vis* the utilisation of cultivable land is concerned. Unless drastic and very bold steps are taken this deep rooted evil cannot be eradicated".

इसी में यह भी कहा गया है कि पूर्वी जिलों में एक ऐसा जमींदार है जिसके पास पांच हजार एकड़ जमीन है। आपने सीलिंग लगाया लेकिन उसका उसके ऊपर कोई असर नही हुआ।

नौकरों से उसने बीस हजार, पच्चीस हजार पचास हजार, रुपये के रुक्के लिखा लिए और हर साल उन रुक्कों को नया करा लेता है। यह तमाम इस रिपोर्ट में आया है उत्तर प्रदेश की बुरी अवस्था की तरफ प्रान्तीय सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बजट में लघु उद्योगों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, छोटे उद्योगों की ओर कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया है। माननीय उप-मंत्री महोदया बैठी हैं। उनके द्वारा मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि लघु उद्योगों के लिए एक विशेष व्यवस्था की जाए।

जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर संविधान के द्वारा मनोनीत होता है। लेकिन एक साल से वह जगह खाली पड़ी हुई है, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं की गई है। इससे प्रतीत होता है कि यह सरकार शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस की समस्याओं के प्रति कितनी उदासीन हैं। यह उदासीनता इसको त्यागनी चाहिये। कोन लोग हैं जो सरकार को ताकत और शक्ति देते हैं? अति सर्वहारा समाज के लोग ही तो देते हैं। लेकिन आज तक सरकार का ध्यान उनकी ओर नहीं गया है।

मैं उन चीजों की ओर नहीं जाना चाहता कि किस तरह से दूर दराज देहातों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं है, किस तरह से उनकी बहन-बेटियों की इज्जत दिन दहाड़े लूट ली जाती है और पुलिस के अधिकारी रिपोर्ट तक नहीं लिखते हैं। लेकिन उस ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। नक्सलाइट कहीं बाहर से इम्पोर्ट नही होते हैं। जब लोगों पर जुल्म पर जुल्म होते हैं तो इसी भूमि से नक्सलाइट पैदा होते हैं। अगर इस कष्ट का निवारण नहीं किया गया, अगर इस शोषण को रोका नहीं गया तो गांव-गांव में आप क्रांतिकारी नौजवानों को देखेंगे, उन को देखेंगे जिन की बहन बेटियों की इज्जत उनकी आंखों के सामने लुटी है कि वह नक्सलाइट हो जायेंगे।

अब मैं सुझाव देकर खत्म करता हूं। आपने मैदा पर दस पैसे बढ़ा दिये है। 7.4 करोड़ अपने लिए और 1.8 करोड़ रुपया आपने राज्य सरकारों के लिए प्राप्त करने का अनुमान लगाया है। इस तरह से आपको 9.2 करोड़ प्राप्त होगा। यह गरीब जनता के प्रति अन्याय है। इसको तुरन्त हटाया जाये...

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मैं माननीय सदस्य को टोकना नहीं चाहती हूं। लेकिन अभी उन्होंने कहा कि दिन दहाड़े बहन बेटियों की इज्जत लूटी जाती है। बहन होने के नाते मैं कहूंगी कि इस तरह का जनरलाइजेशन न करके कोई स्पेसैफिक शिकायतें उनके पास हों तो उनको वह सरकार के पास तुरन्त भेजें—

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : साढ़े तीन सौ से ऊपर चुनाव के बाद भेज चुका हूं, प्रधान मंत्री को, होम मिनिस्टर को और चीफ मिनिस्टर को। ये वेग नहीं डैफिनिट केसिस हैं।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : माननीय सदस्य की मेडन स्पीच है और हम सब की शुभकामनायें उनके साथ हैं। मैं उनको टोकना नहीं चाहती थी। लेकिन जो उन्होंने कहा है उससे दुख हुए बैगर नहीं रहता है। मैं कहूँगी कि इस बात को वह लिखित रूप से भेजें और जो स्पेसेफिक कम्प्लेंट्स हैं उनकी पूरी डिटेल्ज दें ताकि जांच कराई जा सके।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मैं मंत्री महोदया की भावनाओं को ठेस नहीं पहुँचाना चाहता। 374 केसिस मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को, गृह मंत्री को और प्रांत के मुख्य मंत्री को चुनाव के बाद भेजे हैं। आपकी सरकार अभी तक केवल 11 केसिस पकड़ पाई है। बाकी केसिस में कुछ नहीं कर पाई है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मैं केवल सुझाव दूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : अब और नहीं।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : आप मुझे सदन से निकाल सकते हैं। मैं सुझाव जरूर दूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : I can walk out, But I will give my proposals first. I was told that I will be given more than 15 minutes. I do not know where is our whip.

सभापति महोदय : बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। आपके लिए जितना वक्त था, आप उससे ज्यादा ले चुके हैं। आप बीस मिनट तक बोल चुके हैं। अब आप को और टाइम नहीं दिया जा सकता है।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : सभापति महोदय, आप एक मिनट में मेरे सुझाव तो सुन लीजिए।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है मैंदे पर से ड्यूटी को समाप्त कर दिया जाये। तैयार किये हुए मौटे कपड़े पर भी ड्यूटी लगा दी गई है। वित्त मंत्री का यह सोचना गलत है कि मोटा कपड़ा सिला हुआ भी लक्सरी गुड्ज में आता है। वित्त मंत्री ने मोटे कपड़े पर .4 पैसे की ड्यूटी बढ़ाई है, लेकिन देहात में .4 पैसे बढ़कर दस पैसे हो जाते हैं। इसी तरह साबुन को भी गरीब और मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, इसलिए उस पर से भी ड्यूटी को हटा देना चाहिए। खुशबूदार तेल पर लगाई गई ड्यूटी को भी समाप्त कर देना चाहिये।

जहां तक पेट्रोल पर लगाई गई ड्यूटी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बेचारे टैक्सी वालों ने बड़ी जय जयकार की और वे हमारी कांग्रेस के लिए मुफ्त टैक्सी चलाते रहे। अगर पेट्रोल पर लगाई गई ड्यूटी को 20 पैसे से 10 पैसे कर दिया जाये, तो कम से कम हम लोगों को मुंह दिखाने का मौका मिल जायेगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बाकी बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये, क्योंकि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बहुत परेशानियां पैदा हो रही हैं। सरकार जिस क्षेत्र में पब्लिक सैक्टर शुरू करे, उस में वह सेठों को न लाये। सरकार इस्पात कारखानों में सेठों को लाई है। यह समाजवाद की उसकी नीति के विपरीत कदम है।

अन्त में मैं जनसंघी दोस्तों और प्रतिक्रियावादियों से कहना चाहता हूं : "इब्तदाये-इश्क है रोता है क्या, आगे आगे देखिये होता है क्या"।

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) : Mr. Chrirman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the Finance Minister who belongs to the party to which I also have the honour to belong. I doing so, I hope, the House will bear with me if I were to give a brief analysis of the Budget as an instrument of economic growth combined with stability and economic justice. I may add that in doing this, I am not only speaking as a party Member but I am also speaking as an economists who has done some academic work in the field of public finance and Indian economic development.

I shall begin with a statement of our economic and social objectives. These are clear and unambiguous. I may list them as under for the purpose of this Budget discussion. Firstly, we want a rate of economic growth that will be of an accelerating character, a rate of economic growth that may make a significant dent on the problem of Indian poverty.

Secondly, we want maximisation of employment both in rural areas as well as of the educated unemployed.

Thirdly, we want expansion of opportunities for what I would call a small man, may be a small industrialist, may be a small professional of a small trader or a small agriculturist, who belongs to what may be called the small sector in the economy.

Fourthly, we want reduction to the maximum extent possible in the disparities of income and wealth with an eventual idea —I hope, I am not misinterpreting my party's policy—of having an effective ceiling on both income and property through fiscal measures.

Finally, all this has got to be done along with stability of prices, specially of the prices of essential commodities.

16.45 hrs.

[Mr. R. D. Bhandare *in the Chair.*]

These, I believe, are the five broad objectives of our economic and social policy which we have accepted and for the implementation of which the Budget can be a very important instrument.

The instrumentalities at the disposal of the budget are the resources it raises, the manner in which those resources are raised and the expenditure for which these resources are raised.

I will begin with the subject, rate of growth. How far are we going to have accelerated rate of growth ? The Fourth Plan docunent had given a figure of Rs. 8871 crores as the Central outlay. I am dealing with the Centre because I do not have with me relevant figures as far as States are concernod. The Fourth Plan gives a figure of Rs. 8871 crores for Central schemes and Centrally-sponsored Schemes. These do not include Central assistance to States. These do not include Union Territories, but only what are called Central Schemes or Centrally sponsored Schemes, for 1969-70 to 1973-74. Thc Fourth Plan had said that there should be an outlay of Rs. 8871 crores. Two years of the Fourth Plan are now over. We are now in the Third Plan year. I find that the total expenditure incurred and to be incnrred taking the proposals and the additions made for the current year into account, comes to the order of Rs. 4,000 crores. Actually it will be a little less than Rs. 4,000 crores. That means Rs. 4871 crores or 55% of the Fourth Plan outlay has to be implemented in the next two years, that is 1972-73 and 1973-74.

The Plan outlay this year would go up by Rs. 155 crores over last year. The next year's plan outlay will have to be stepped up over this year's budget estimate by not less than 600 crores and in the year after that, by probably something like Rs. 700 or 800 crores. If we don't do that, if we don't have this plan outlay, as suggested by the Planning Commission, how are we going to achieve the 5.5 per cent rate of growth which has been laid down as target by the Planning Commission ?

In the Fourth Plan first year there was 5.5 percent rate of growth. Well, that is 1969-70. But the Finance Minister says that he expects a 5.5 per cent rate of growth in 1970-71. Frankly I do not understand it. Either the figure given in the Economic Survey is wrong, or the analysis made all these years is wrong, or the Finance Minister has been wrongly advised.

If we take the Economic Survey it brings out that in the year 1970-71 agricultural production is supposed to increase by 5 per cent and industrial production by 4.1 per cent. The Planning Commission has made it very clear that if yon want 5.5 per cent rate of growth, agricultural production should increase at the rate of 5 per cent and industrial production should be increased at the rate of 9 per cent. Only then you will get the 5.5 per cent rate of growth. So I am rather doubtful if 1970-71 is going to record a 5.5 per cent rate of growth. This year, with its additional outlay. I hope we will reach 5.5 per cent ; but we must remember that it is not merely a question of investment, but it is a matter of implementing individual targets.

The target for foodgrains production in Fourth Plan year 1973-74 is 129 million tonnes. It started with 95 million tonnes and in the year 1970-71 we reached 105 million tonnes. That means we were able to increase production by 11 million tonnes in this sector which is one of our successful sectors.

In the next 3 years including 1971-72 we will have to increase production by 24 million tonnes. Can we do it unless we have appropriate investment ?

Take industrial production. We must get 9 per cent rate of growth. We had 6.8 and 4.1 per cent rate of growth. What about the present year ? I do not think we are going to have more than 6 or 7 per cent rate of growth. If we want to fulfil this target in the next 2 years industrial production should gear up by about 9 or 10 or 11 per cent.

Therefore, the budget allocations, I am afraid, in this year's budget have to be viewed in the context of the Fourth Plan, because the budget is our principal instrument for implementing the Plan.

Sometimes, I wonder whether there is indeed coordination between the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister or between the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission. I think it is very important

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that the Plan document and the financial budget have got to have close relationship. Unless we have a big increase in the Plan outlay, I do not think that we shall be able to fulfil even the very modest rate of 5.5 per cent of growth which has been postulated in the Fourth Plan. I am afraid, therefore, very regretfully I am not able to describe this budget as a growth-oriented budget.

Regarding the maximisation of employment, I think we have made a new departure. We have not aside Rs. 50 crores for rural employment and Rs. 25 crores for educated employment. I think that it is a good thing. I am not too sure how successful they are going to be. It will all depend upon very detailed planning in depth at the taluk and district levels and the co-operation of the State Governments, because these are not going to implemented by the Centre but by the States. All the same, I think that it is a good thing that we have made this departure, and I welcome it. I only hope that we shall get some concrete idea in the course of either this year or the next year as to when the actual progress reporting of these schemes for employment has been. In the meanwhile, this is not going to solve our unemployment problem. Rs. 50 crores a year may give us, allowing for expenses and so on, employment for about 300,000 persons, and these 300,000 persons will be for one year only. So, Rs. 50 crores a year will only mean an additional employment of 300,000 people, but every year, people are pouring in into the labour force not in terms of hundreds of thousands but in terms of millons. Therefore, there is no other solution for the problem of unemployment than a massive increase in the rate of economic growth. What we need really is economic growth which would be 8 to 9 per cent a year. I do not think that it is an astronomical figure. Japan has achieved it ; Yugoslavia has achieved it ; Germany has achieved it, and the Soviet Union also has achieved it. So, I do not see why we should not be able to achieve it.

As far as the problem of small scale sector is concerned, there are Plan schemes, but mainly I think we are relying on the nationalised banking sector. There are no special schemes for them and no special incentives which this budget provides. I would only request the Finance Minister to give the House either now or later some idea, not just policy statements or expressions of hope, but facts and figures dealing with the small sector and the backward regions in the economy, how many small people have been helped, how much has been done in the backward regions of the country and so on.

As regards distribution, the budget has certainly made a bold attempt to carry forward what was started last year by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her budget, when she increased the rates of duty on wealth. This has been followed up by the present Finance Minister, and I congratulate him on the bold step that he has taken in increasing these rates. I welcome the increase in the tax rates on wealth, but with one exception and that is this. I really do not understand how his officers permitted this. I find that wealth tax has to be paid on the entire wealth of the taxed individual, not deducting the exemption limit.

If a man gets Rs. 99,999, or if he has get that much of property, there is no tax. But the moment he gets Rs. 1 lakh, then there is tax on the entire sum of Rs. 1 lakh. This is something which every tyro in public finance knows is not correct. It will lead to marginal difficulties, and it will lead to inequities and it will also lead to attempts by all people round about Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 1.20 lakhs to see that they go below Rs. 1 lakh. It will hamper savings. In the case of income-tax, what do we do ? Rs. 5,000 is exempted. It is cut. If a man gets Rs. 5,001, he does not pay tax on Rs: 5,001 but only on one rupee. Therefore, I hope that the Finance Minister will reconsider this proposal and see to it that the exemption of Rs. 1 lakh given in the Wealth Tax Act is made applicable to all people who pay wealth tax and not in the manner in which he has proposed it.

I should also say that the effectiveness of the wealth tax to bring about a reduction in disparity in income does not merely depend on the announcement of the fiscal measures ; it depends very much more on implementation. We have had almost penal rates of income tax on personal incomes—I think the percentage is 89 or 90 on the highest margin. Yet we all know that there has not been any noticeable reduction in disparity of incomes in this

country. Therefore, simply to think that by putting more tax rates on wealth is going to bring about a socialist society and bring down the disparity is, in my opinion, not enough. I know the Finance Minister is aware of this, that he is aware of the fact that steps have to be taken to prevent tax avoidance and tax evasion.

I welcome the proposal he has made that Government has the discretion to buy property which is sold at a lower price. Only I would suggest that in order to prevent abuse of this provision, all sales of property should be publicly registered and anybody paying 8 annas or a rupee should be able to find out which property has been sold at what value so that he can bring to the notice of Government any mischief. Leaving it merely to the officials to decide whether the property should be taken over by Government or not would not, I think, serve the purpose.

I would also suggest that Government should acquire the option to take over all titles to wealth in lieu of cash whenever they feel any attempt is being made to undervalue the property or in some other method to avoid the wealth tax.

It is when we come to the other tax proposals, including what I may call omissions in the tax proposals, that one feels perturbed at the effect this budget is going to have on the economy. The budget makes hardly any attempt at taxing the increased income in the rural sector. It is not as if all the rural sector is poor,—nor does it make even an attempt to include agricultural income of an income-tax assessee to determine the rate of tax on his non-agricultural income. I am told on reliable authority that many big business leaders whose incomes run into lakhs of rupees have large agricultural incomes *via* grape-yards, vineyards, orchards, hybrid seed farms and the like, from which the income is very sizeable but on which no tax is paid. Even if we cannot tax these agricultural incomes as such, why should we not include the agricultural income along with the non-agricultural income for determining the tax on non-agricultural income ? If there are constitutional difficulties,—we have said in our election manifesto that we shall take the necessary steps to amend the Constitution to remove such difficulties standing in the way of the implementation of our promises. The people have given us the power to do so. Therefore, I suggest the Finance Minister may kindly give an assurance that, if necessary ; constitutional amendments will be put through to provide a just and equitable tax base in this country *vis-a-vis* the rural sector.

Coming to excise duties, I know all of us are excited that so many taxes have been levied. But I do not think in this poor country we can escape taxing the poor man, the common man, if we want to mobilise resources. But in choosing the commodities or services for taxation, some attention should be paid to their impact on prices, net yield and political discontent generated therefrom. Shri J. R. D. Tata has told us only in this morning's papers that the net loss Air India would suffer would be equal to the net gain the exchequer will make by the tax on foreign travel. If that is so, it means a large number of people will be put to unnecessary hardship without any gain whatsoever to the exchequer.

I do not know if Shri Tata is right or wrong ; I have not had the opportunity to examine these figures. But I do want to suggest that this is very important.

The tax on petrol and increase in railway freights are bound to send up transport costs, and if they send up transport costs, it is bound to have an effect on the price level in general. Then, the tax on coarse cloth, ready-made garments and *maida* will result in hardship to a large number of people.

17.00 hrs.

I would be very much interested to know from the Finance Minister how much of the additions to these taxes is paid by the Government itself, for instance on Government vehicles for Government use, because it is my conviction that we have now reached a stage in our tax-structure when not an insignificant portion of the tax receipts is paid by the Government itself, with the result that expenditure goes up and we are in a vicious circle.

I would also like to take up the whole question of Government expenditure. What is the criterion of Government expenditure ? For years, long before I came into this House, I have been pleading, ever since I sat on the Taxation Enquiry Commission, for an Expenditure Commission, not for a

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Retrenchment Committee, that will judge all expenditure. developmental and non-developmental, from the point of view of what I call functional expenditure. I know that carpets and nice furniture are good in drawing rooms and office rooms, but in a poor country like ours, when our taxation is impinging increasingly on the common man, it is very important for us to see that the expenditure incurred is directly functional. May be it may deprive us of some comforts and the rooms may not have all the aesthetics and beauty that we would like to have, but for the time being we can afford to ignore these considerations because the poor man cannot be taxed more and more on the things that he daily eats and consumes in order to provide non-functional expenditure.

I would also like to suggest that the tax structure itself needs to be examined. It is 15 years ago that the tax structure was examined. Since then tax receipts have gone up by 100 per cent, and we have now accepted the socialist ideology. I have no doubt in my mind as a person who has done some work on taxation that the tax structure in the country today has reached the size of an octopus, further added to by the proposals in the present Budget, that its effects on costs, on prices and on production need to be examined. I, therefore, make the serious suggestion to the Finance Minister that he may kindly consider the possibility of appointing a Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditure to study its effect on costs, prices, production and distribution and its role in implementing our declared goal of a socialist society. I do hope that this suggestion will receive proper consideration at his hands and will not be dismissed out of hand as often happens when such suggestions are made.

In a socialist society, public sector enterprises are expected increasingly to contribute their quota to resources mobilisation. They are not just there for some sort of commanding the heights of the economy. They are also there for the purpose of increasing economic services and making more and more funds available for the purpose of economic development, and yet this has not been happening. To the extent that this is not happening, it is a measure of our failure to build up socialist motivation in our economy. I would like to urge upon the Minister to place on the Table of the House every year a special report on the working of public enterprises for a thorough discussion just as we discuss the general Budget. We are doing it as far as the Railway Budget is concerned. The capital investment in public sector enterprises is almost of the same order as the capital invested in Railways, and they have got to be proper instruments of resources mobilisation. The Finance Minister should create financial history by such a step.

This is the first time after long years when a deficit has appeared in the Revenue Budget. The overall Central deficit, inspite of increased taxation, is of the order of Rs. 200 crores and this is bound to go up because of the Bangla Desh Refugee problem.

The State Governments have an overdraft to the extent of Rs. 260 crores with the Reserve Bank and I am afraid that inspite of the appeal made by the Finance Minister it is not likely to come down. How are we going to maintain stability of prices with such massive deficit financing ? I know there is no escape from deficit financing as far as we are concerned. What are we doing to counter the adverse effects of deficit financing. Has the Government got any anti-deficit financing policy ? Are they going to have more fair price shops and controlled distribution of essential commodities ? How do we deal with the phenomenon of parallel markets with their inevitable impact on the inflationary forces, on the economy ? I think the House is entitled to request the Finance Minister to spell out in concrete terms the anti-dotal measures he has in mind for countering the effects of deficit financing. I am reminded of a Chief Minister of one of the States in this country who was very fond of eating sweets and he had diabetes. He would eat sweets and promptly taken an insulin injection. We are in that position ; we want sweet—deficit financing. Along with that let us have insulin injection. I would like to know what the insulin injections are.

In conclusion the budget does not wear the new look which was expected after our massive victory at the polls and the pledges made to our people. Of course I do not think that it is a capitalist budget or profeudal budget or any such expressions which

have been attributed to it by our friends in the Opposition. I know the Finance Minister's is a very difficult job with many constraints. He has also had not enough time to undertake a thorough review he expected to make between the interim budget and the final budget. All the same it was my duty as a Member of this House to bring before him and this august House, my analysis and suggestions for consideration. Having done this and with the hope that he will make some response to the widely expressed opinion in the House on some of his taxation proposals, I would conclude with an expression of support to the budget.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Chairman. Sir, at the outset let me identify my area of criticism against the budget. In this House the criticism of the budget has come from two sections. There is a section which is disturbed by even minor disturbances that are likely to be caused to the *status quo* by the introduction of this budget. There is another section, a section of socialists which feels that socialist aspirations of the people are not adequately reflected in this budget. I reprsent this particular section of critics who look at this budget from the point of view of socialist aspirations. The Finance Minister while presenting the Budget to the House said : "the massive mandate which this Government had received from the people three months ago was a mandate for socialism, a mandate for rapid economic growth matched by increased social justice."

The very nature of the ruling party and the governmental agency that is going to implement the budget proposals is such that the socialist aspirations of the people are bound to be frustrated. They are frustrated for more than one reason. After the last elections there were expectations that socialist policy would be pursued and poverty eradicated. On the one side the Congress (R) was able to gain a massive majority ; on the other hand frightened by the big victory of the Congress (R) sections of the Congress (O) started drifting towards the Congress (R) and the overwhelming majority that the Congress (R) had already received became more massive. While it received more support and encouragement from the bulk of its new supporters it lost it Socialist image In the entire process the monolithic of the old undivided Congress was re-created ; the monolith consists of elements with diverse political perspectives and conflicting economic interests. Such a monolith of the Congress can never provide the organisational instrument or governmental agency required to re-structure the entire economy of the country on a socialist basis. Though the budget that has been presented here has been clothed in tattered robes of socialism, the basic driving force and the guiding principle of this budget is just welfarism. Welfarism does not believe in any structural changes in the society or in the economy. Thus it is no surprise that in the budget we do not come across any items which suggest any structural changes in our economy.

Sir, briefly I would like to describe the failures of the budget this way. This budget which lacks an integrated socialistic outlook, will miserably fail to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. It will again fail to end the concerntration of economic power, and wealth especially on the rural side, in the hands of the 'new rich.' It will create inflationary pressures and they will generate rise in prices.

Sir, the failure of the Government to generate adequate surpluses in the public sector will also create difficulties in expanding the public sector, and if the public sector, is not expanded, the rate of growth also will be affected. If the rate of growth is affected, the problem of unemployment also cannot be adequately tackled. Therefore, the programme of *garibi hatao* will also face tremendous difficulties as a result of this failure.

The tendency on the part of the tax-evaders and black money holders to pass off the non-agricultural income as agricultural income is not being checked at all. It is the greatest tragedy of our economy, that even on the urban side, those who have amassed wealth, are passing off large portion of this non-agricultural income as agricultural income, and there is no effort on the part of the Government to check this.

We are always told that if agricultural income-tax is to be introduced, that is a State subject. But when we are talking in terms of constitutional amendments, it should be possible for us to bring forward necessary changes in the Constitution and restructure the relationship between the Center and the State. For the sake of income-tax it should be possible for us to

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

combine non-agricultural income and agricultural income and a definite proportion of the total income-tax can be transferred to the State and that way the developmental activities in the State can be taken up.

This budget will also fail to check conspicuous consumption and avoid non-productive expenditure, because measures like the rigorous expenditure-tax are not being undertaken by the Government for obvious reasons.

I would like to say something about the inflationary pressures that are going to be generated due to this budget. At the very out set, there will be deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 220 crores. This inflationary pressure is bound to result in rise in prices. And when there is rise in prices, the Government will always increase its non-productive expenditure. When the non-productive expenditure is increased, developmental expenditure will be cut down. Here I may quote some relevant figures. As much as 67 per cent or two-thirds of the total expenditure of the Union Government goes into non-developmental activities.

In 1950-51, the rise in non-productive expenditure, was Rs. 291.5 crores. In 1960-61, the rise in non-productive expenditure of the Government was Rs. 541.5 crores, and according to the budget figures for 1970-71, the rise in the non-developmental expenditure is Rs. 2,159.9 crores. Such is the extent of the rise in non-productive expenditure. This will generate inflationary pressures and, therefore, there is bound to be rise in prices. Again there is no comprehensive price policy to hold the price line.

For instance, there are no concrete measures to see that remunerative prices are offered to the agriculturist. No proper balance is maintained between the industrial and agricultural prices. No definite relattionship has been built up between the prices and the cost of production. There is no effort of socialisation of wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential commodities so that the middlemen can be eliminated and replaced by co-operative agencies. To improve the image of the public sector, there is hesitation to bring the production of essential commodities in the public sector.

The *Economic Survey* referred to by the Finance Minister has clearly admitted that there is a problem of under utilised capacity of industries in the private and the public sectors. But there again, Government is refusing to go to the root of the problem, because they do not want to disturb certain sections and certain interests. If there is under-utilised capacity in private as well as the public sectors, it is because of faulty distribution of raw materials. Unless the Government is prepared to set up autonomous corporation agency which will take charge of procuring stocking and securing to the equitable distribution of raw materials, it will not be possible to ensure that this installed capacity is fully harnessed and utilised.

I am not opposed to the public sector. I want its image to improve. But I cannot shut my eyes to its failures. I may give some of the estimates about its inefficiency and losses. Prof. B. R. Shenoy's estimates are : While an average rupee invested by the private sector earns a return of seven paise, a rupee invested by the Government in its productive enterprises yields an average return of two paise. Thus, there is a loss of five paise in the return on every rupee diverted by taxes from the pockets of the people to the coffers of the Government.

For instance, Hindustan Steel, with an investment of Rs. 1100 crores, *i. e.* one-fourth of the total investment in the Government sector, reported a loss of Rs. 8.76 crores between April and September 1970, despite the price rise given to it in January 1970. The causes of these results are low production and under-utilisation of the installed capacity. Unless these problems are adequately tackled and administrative failures completely removed, it will not be possible to remove the defect of under-utilisation of capacity. Workers must be given a sense of participation in the management so that they will feel that they have a stake in the public sector industries. There is a Monpoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission functioning for the last one year, but the House will be surprised to know that up to this date, not a single research assistant or investigator has been appointed. Unless these defects are eliminated, this commission will not be able to function effectively.

There is a great deal of tax evasion. I would suggest some concrete steps. Non-agricultural income should not be allowed to pass off as agricultural income. This is the source by which tax on urban income is evaded. As far as the tax structure is concerned, it must not merely be streamlined but it must be simplified and rationalised. If this rationalisation takes place, probably tax evasion may be minimised.

When I critiicise the budget, it does not mean that I am not aware of the progressive elements contained in it, which I welcome. For instance, I welcome the increase in the surtax on company profits and the increase in the wealth tax. I also welcome the abolition of development rebate from 1974, but I would put a rider on it. If entrepreneurs take up developmental activities in backward areas, in such cases the rebate may be allowed. But in other field this has to go. I also welcome the steep rise in capital gains tax. I earnestly welcome the Bill to give to Government power to acquire property at the price mentioned in the sales deed. The Finance Minister said, it should not be considered dishonourable to take dishonest person at his word. If some dishonest property holders are going to show under valuation of their property and if by putting a premium on their dishonesty something good can be done for society, it should be welcomed.

A lot of talk has been there about conspicuous consumption which has to be checked. Much has been said about the duties imposed on luxury goods. This morning, I read an article written by Mr. Minoo Masani where in he has described this budget as anti-modernist budget, because there is an impost on lipstick, perfumed hair oils, shampoos, etc. I pity his understanding of modernism. Only affluent section use lipsticks, and other luxury articles. There is no prohibition on other articles there is only a curb through new imports. Affluent sections may use lipsticks, perfumed hair oil, etc., but they should be prepared to pay more duties. The Finance Minister should be able to tell the angry fashionable modern ladies :

> "I would like to unravel the natural beauty of the lips in their original form, and colour and I do not want an indelible mark of a woman to be left on man."

In addition to duties on luxury goods I suggest a severe curb on perquisitis which constitute a large bulk of non-productive expenditure.

In conclusion I would say that it is a budget that lacks integrated socialist outlook. This budget is a charter of inflation that will induct rise in prices. It is a budget for the kulaks that will ensure security to the "new rural rich". Under this budget green revolution for the rich peasantry and counter-revolution for the landless peasants, the Harijans and the Adivasis.

Sir, when the country became free, a tremendous amount of energy and enthusiasm was released. But the nation's leaders frittered away this energy and enthusiasm. Again, in the last elections, tremendous energy and enthusiasm of the people were released. But I find that those who have formulated this budget have squandered away the upsurge that has been created by the mid-term poll and, therefore, the socialist hopes of the people are frustrated. There would be a vigorous socialist offensive against this budget inside this House and it would be a precursor of the intensified struggle for socialism outside.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister, as was expected, has received his due share of bonquets as well as brickbats. Members on this side of the House have characterised his budget as a budget towards socialism and members of the other side of the House have characterised it as a gross breach of faith of the promises given to the people. I completely dissociate myself from the latter comment though I do not associate myself fully with the view that this budget is invariably going to lead to socialsm. I feel that in this budget there is a potentiality of taking a modest march towards socialism. But whether we will achieve that or not will depend upon various factors.

17.22 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary *in the Chair*]

We have noticed with great dismay that since independence several factors have come in the way of our progress towards a socialist Society. I will characterise them under four broad categories. The first is the huge wastage of national wealth in un-

[Shri K. N. Tiwary]

productive directions. The second is the lack of a sense of dedication and sincerity among the Persons who are guiding the administrative machineries of the country. The third is the dichotomy in all spheres of life between what is preached and what is practised. Fourthly, there is the existence of an alien feeling between those who rule the country and those who are being ruled.

So far as the first aspect is concerned, namely, huge wastage of national wealth it is a matter of regret that large chunks of money spent for national development go out of circulation each year. They find a place in the hands of a few individuals who block these and put these out of circulation. It is equally a matter of regret that Rs. 890 crores are today lying outstanding in various taxes and other dues. As has been rightly pointed out by the other side of the House, if we could have tapped even one-third of that, this budget would not have shown a deficit. A lot of money is being spent on unproductive directions and corruption is also inflicting a very heavy toll on our economy. It is being said in this country that those persons who are dedicated and sincere to their jobs have no place in the administrative machinery. They are isolated. We have often found that persons who are sincere and dedicated to their job are penalised. It is not only my view. Even the Santhanam Committee while reporting on corruption made the following statement :

> "The tendency to subvert integrity in the public service instead of being isolated is growing into an organised and well planned racket."

Therefore, the first task before us would be to stop this huge wastage of national wealth and unless we can achieve it, no budget in whatever way you may prepare it will achieve the desired result.

The second stumbling block in the way of progress is the lack of a sense of dedication and sincerity on the part of those persons who are in the management of the affairs of this country. We have gathered enough experience of redtapism because of which the administrative machinery is extremely slow moving today.

The civil bureaucracy today has become the stumbling block to our progress. Even the Prime Minister had to admit in a meeting on 16th November, 1969, in these words :

> "The civil bureaucracy is a stumbling block in the way of the country's progress".

The persons, who are in the management of the affairs of this country, the officials, are not prepared to think and see the thing as it should be seen for the country's progress and it is no wonder because in the matter of appointment, training and all other matters we have almost acquired the British heritage.

I will cite an example. Some of these persons, who were in the administrative machinery of our country holding very key positions, have come to politics. Let us take the case of our friend, Shri B. M. Patel or Shri C. C. Desai or Shri N. Dandeker or Shri Lobo Prabhu. Which party have they accepted ? They have accepted the Swatantra Party, a party which has no faith in the goal of socialism. Am I to understand that they suddenly got convinced of the idealism of the Swatantra Party only after their retirement ? Obviously, they were wedded to these ideas. How could we expect that these persons who had no conviction of socialism, when they were running the administrative machinery exercised all their capabilities to lead the country to socialism ? Therefore, there should be a complete reorientation of our selection of the officialdom.

The third aspect is a complete dichotomy between what is preached and what is practised today. The hon. Finance Minister has levied taxes on all Possible items. But, I think, the greatest levy should today be on speech making, because since independence we have developed the habit of talking. It seems, we have developed the habit of thinking that whatever we talk is not meant for us but for others.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am imposing that levy on you.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Only one minute to develop my last point.

Now we are talking of this massive mandate. Why this massive mandate ? This mandate was because for the first time the people realised that there was a set of leader-

ship which was prepared to translate into practice whatever they preached. Therefore the dichotomy should go.

The last point that I am trying to develop is the existence of an alien's feeling between those who rule the country and those who are ruled. This again is a British legacy. In the creation of this feeling the Opposition parties have played a very important role. At the time of independence we tried to destroy national property on the ground that if we could destroy some of the property, we were marching a step forward towards independence. That is why, the moment there is a agitation, we find trams and buses are being looted. This is the feeling which is also responsible to a great extent for the loss in the national undertakings.

With these words I welcome the Budget proposals and I request the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to see that these drawbacks are eradicated.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति जी देश आज जिस मोड़ पर खड़ा है ऐसी स्थिति में वित्त मन्त्री जी ने जो बजट 1971-72 का पेश किया है वह एक समाजवादी और प्रगतिशील बजट कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिनको कहना मैं जरूरी समझता हूँ। बजट पेश होने के बाद जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा कर रहा था, तो वहां न जाने कितने लोगों ने मुझसे कहा कि क्या आपको हमने इसीलिए चुनकर भेजा था कि नमक पर, कपड़े पर, सिले हुए कपड़ों तथा अन्य सामानों पर आप कीमतें बढ़ा दें ? तब मैंने उनसे जरूर कहा कि मैं दिल्ली जा रहा हूं और आप की यह आवाज अपने वित्त मंत्री तक अवश्य पहुंचा दूंगा।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत कुछ संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। पहली बात तो यह है कि राज्यों को केन्द्र द्वारा जो अनुदान दिये जाते हैं बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उनका सदुपयोग नहीं होता है। राज्यों को जो पैसा जाता है उसमें से बहुत सारा पैसा उन कामों पर खर्च नहीं होता है। लौट आता है और अगर खर्च भी होता है तो उसका सदुपयोग नहीं होता है। आज के समाज की रीढ़ मध्य-वित्त परिवार है। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो टैक्स लगाए गये हैं उनसे मिडिलमैन (मध्य-वित्त परिवार) बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए हैं। आप पेट्रोल को ले ले, साबुन को ले लें, रेडीमेड कपड़ों को ले लें, ये सभी चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिनका मध्य-वित्त परिवार अधिक उपयोग करते हैं। पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ती है तो उसका अर्थ यह है जिनके पास कार है वे ही अफेक्टेड होते हैं बल्कि जो बे कार हैं वे भी अफेक्टेड होते हैं। बसों का किराया उसी दिन से बढ़ गया जिस दिन की बजट पेश किया गया। टैक्सी स्कूटर में रोज हम इस बात को देखते हैं। पावरोटी का दाम उसी रोज से बढ़ गया जिस दिन की बजट पेश हुआ भले ही बहुत से लोग जो कि इसका व्यवसाय करते हैं उन्होंने पहले से ही मैदा खरीद कर रख लिया हो। ऐसी स्थिति में मै कहना चाहूंगा कि बजट जो पेश किया गया है उसमें कुछ संशोधन अपेक्षित हैं।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूँगा जो कि आवश्यक है। वह यह है कि टैक्स जिन चीजों पर लगाना चाहिए वे बहुत सारी वस्तुयें तो इसमें छूट गई हैं और जिन पर टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए उन पर टैक्स लग गया है या जिन पर लगा हुआ था उन पर और बढ़ा दिया गया है। उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहूँगा। एक बात तो यह है कि मृत्यु के बाद तो कर की व्यवस्था है लेकिन जन्म कर की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। होना यह चाहिए कि जन्म कर अवश्य लगाया जाये। इससे एक तो लोगों में बर्थ कन्ट्रोल की आदत भी बढ़ेगी और दूसरे जिसके घर में बच्चा पैदा होता है वह वैसे भी खुशी में कुछ खर्चा करता है और यदि आप साथ में जन्म कर भी लगा देंगे तो जो भी कुछ कर उसको देना पड़ेगा उसको वह खुशी-खुशी दे देगा।

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

इसी प्रकार से जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है लोगों को लाटरी के इनाम में जो पैसा मिलता है उस पर कोई भी कर नहीं लगता है। लाटरी के इनाम में किसी को 16 लाख, किसी को 10 लाख, किसी को 5 लाख, किसी को दो लाख और किसी को एक लाख मिल जाता है। यदि आप उसमें से कुछ राशि ले लें तो वह खुशी-खुशी दे देगा। तो ये कुछ चीजें हैं जिन पर कि कर लगना चाहिए था लेकिन लगाया नहीं गया है और जिन चीजों पर नहीं लगना चाहिए था उन पर लगाया गया है। मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन चीजों पर आपने कर बढ़ाया हैं—चाहे नमक, चाहे पेट्रोल, चाहे सूती कपड़ा और चाहे मैदा

...(व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : नमक पर कर नहीं लगाया है

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : ठीक हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि उन चीजों पर जिनमें आदमी खुशी-खुशी कर दे दे, उसको कोई भार न लगे, कर लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

बजट के सन्दर्भ में मैं एक बात की ओर और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि शिक्षा के जगत में कसावट की बहुत आवश्यकता है। आज बहुत सी अकादमियां हैं जैसे साहित्य अकादमी, ललित कला अकादमी, नाट्य कला अकादमी जिन पर कि बहुत सारा खर्चा होता है लेकिन उनका कार्य ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलता हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान दें कि शिक्षा पर हमारा जो इतना ज्यादा खर्चा हो रहा है उसका लाभ हमें क्या मिल रहा हैं? आप राज्यों को जो पैसा शिक्षा के लिए देते हैं उसकी कोई उपयोगिता देखने में नहीं आती हैं। आज आप देहातों में और कस्बों में जाकर देखें कि लोवर, और मिडिल स्कूल और हाई स्कूल टूटी-फूटी हालत में पड़े हुए हैं इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जो पैसा शिक्षा के लिए दिया जाता है उसमें कम से कम एक साल अवश्य ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि उनके भवन बन सकें।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा का एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र और है पुरातत्व—आर्कायलाजी—उसमें जो भी पैसा खर्चा होता है उसकी भी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं होती है। उसको ठीक से देखा भी जाता है या नहीं, इसकी भी जानकारी मुझे नहीं है। इस लिये उनमें भी ठीक ढंग से कसावट की जरूरत है।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह कि पटना बिहार की राजधानी है। पटना की अनेकानेक समस्यायें हैं जिनकी ओर न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार देखती है और राज्य सरकार को तो इसके लिये फुर्सत ही नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि पटना पर सरकार कुछ ध्यान दे। वहां की समस्याओं को देखे और उनको दूर करे। पटना म्यूजियम अभी तक स्टेट सरकार के हाथ में है। वह कला का एक जीता-जागता नमूना है जिसमें बौद्ध काल की अनेक दुर्लभ चीजें हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि उस म्यूजियम को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने साथ में ले ले और उसकी व्यवस्था ठीक ढंग से करे।

लेकिन इस सबके बाद मुझे एक निवेदन यह भी करना है कि जब तक भ्रष्टाचार और अफसरशाही में सुधार नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक कुछ भी नहीं हो सकेगा। समाजवाद का नारा हम लगाते रहेंगे, लेकिन नतीजा यह होगा कि देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore): In this Budget, the Finance Minister proposes to raise additional sum of Rs. 177 crores by way of fresh taxation to meet the budgetary gap of Rs. 220 crores. He said

that the imposts will not disturb the general priee level in the country.

But, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that the day after the budget was presented on the floor of the House, the prices of essential commodities in the market went up by 10 percent. If you have gone to the market, Sir, you have experienced that the price level of all the essential commodities—whether taxed or non-taxed--have gone up.

We all know, it is not a new phenomenon. Just after presentation of Budget every year we see that the prices of all essential commodities go up. There would not have been any hesitation to support the Finance Minister's proposal if he had the machinery to control price levels that increase day to day in the country.

What the people want today is this. They want stabilisation of prices, better standard of living and solution of the unemployment problem.

If Government can solve this problem and stabilise the prices of commodities in the country, probably, nobody would have objected to the new taxation measures which would be for the development and growth of the country. If the people feel that this new taxation is for the improvement of their living standards, if the people feel that the country is growing fast, if they see that the industries are coming up, if they see that their earning and wages are going up, if they see that roads are being constructed and irrigation projects taken up, probably, they would not have objected to the Budget proposals so much. But what the people see today is that the unemployment problem is growing day by day.

The Finance Minister has set apart Rs. 75 crores for solving the unemployment problem, that is, for the 'crash programme' in the rural areas.

I do not think that this amount is sufficient to solve unemployment problem that is growing up day by day.

In West Bengal the problem is very acute. We all know that in West Bengal some of the industries are gradually closing down; some of them have declared lock-outs. Number of them have not been able to expand their factories.

In this way, the problem of unemployment is growing day by day.

This must be stopped particularly in West Bengal. All these problem have cropped up because the raw materials, namely iron and steel which are most essential for the growth and development of industries in West Bengal are not being made available to them. West Bengal requires more than one lakh tonnes of iron and steel and they have requested the Government of India to supply this quantity, but unfortunately, only a meagre quantity, that is, only 10 percent of the total requirements, has been supplied to West Bengal. Government should see that the West Bengal industries which are gradually dying day by day are revived.

Everyone of us is aware that there is uneasiness in the State of West Bengal. Everybody in this House knows that there is the Naxalite movement. The Finance Minister should know wherefrom the Naxalite movement has come. Who are those people who are going towards this movement ? It is the young educated persons are heading towards this movement, because they are frustrated and they are not getting any employment anywhere. That is why today they have diverted their minds to the Naxalite movement. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to allot more money for West Bengal so that the industries in West Bengal could grow up and avenues for employment could be created in all those parts.

Sir, I come from an area which is inhabited by tribal people and the consituency which I represent here is also inhabited by tribal people. This is most undeveloped. The Naxalites, especiaily the young Naxalites, are inciting the the tribal people to join this movement. You know, Sir. that these tribal people are illiterate masses, and they have no work and they are poor and are easily susceptible, therefore, to these influences. Therefore, I would request that the Central Government should allot more money for the development of these areas particularly the areas where the Naxalites have infiltrated, namely the inaccessible areas or the tribal areas. There areno roads there, and nobody, can go into those places. Even when the police raids this place, they cannot move from place to place for want of proper roads. Therefore, once again, I would request the Finance Minister to allot more money for road development in these areas.

Then, we talk of the welfare of the

[Shri Subodh Handsa]

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have many sufeguards for the upliftment of these people. The Central Government allots money for the upliftment of these people. But what happens is that the State Governments do not utilise the money for that purpose but they divert the money for other purposes, and thus the implementation of the programmes for the upliftment of the tribal people suffers. I would request that the upliftment of the tribal people should be taken over by the Central Government.

In 1960, there was a commission on Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas to look into the progress made as a result of the development works and the money allotted by the Central Government for the upliftment of those people. A number of recommendations were made by that commission. But we find that although they have been accepted by Government, they have not been fully implemented so far. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to set up another Commission for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas to see how far the Scheduled Tribes have developed since 1960 after the acceptance of the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission's report.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : We all know how the nation marched against mountainous hurdles since the advent of democracy till this date. The real starting point of our socialistic programme commenced when our hon. Prime Minister took a very courageus and bold step of crossing all these hurdles and bringing about a consolidated party and strengthening it and committing it to certain declared programmes and policies in the interest of the people, and declaring that under no circumstances there will be any retreat from the implementation of those policies and programmes. Hence at the very outset, I want to congratulate our well-experienced, well-learned, capable, administrative giant, Shri Chavan, for presenting to us a very valuable budget. Of course, this budget has invited for certain healthy reasons and otherwise, unhealthy criticism from opposition corners. Of course, there is some cause for dissatisfaction in certain proposals, but they are not of such great seriousness as to warrant belittling the great importance of the bill that he has placed before us.

To take one example, our opposition friends have levelled their criticism and said that the Bill has not touched a major section of the population, the agriculturists, the rich among the agriculturists and so on. I want to ask this question. Who are the real consumers ? Are they the big producers of cosmetics ? These Tatas and Birlas and their followers, the big business houses and their agents, are the people who have amassed money, by means fair and otherwise, who are trading in black money and are avoiding many of the taxes. Then a few officials who have got the capacity to pay are there. These belong to the privileged class. They cannot level any criticism against the Bill. Consequently, it is only the agriculturists, the middle class or lower middle class and the poorer sections of the people who are affected by these imposts on petrol, maida and so on. It is they who have to pay ; it is the agriculturists who will feel the pinch of the taxes by reason of enhanced prices for their implements etc.

This Bill takes money from the people and it is again to be given to the people. That is the programme of socialism that we are committed to. So far as the industrialists are concerned, in fact they may be jubilant over these ; they are happy about tax evasion.

So far as the agricultural sector is concerned, I have my own opinion, not from a personal point of view, not from the point of the interest of our party, but much of the criticism against us made by the Opposition on the ground that it is against the national interest or the interest of the downtrodden people is misplaced because we have already committed ourselves to the people to implement certain programmes and policies for the benefit of the people. There is a saying in Kannada which means this : 'people who without giving a promise about doing this or that, fulfil these promises are the great men and show greatness.' We do not belong to that category. 'But having given promises to the people about satisfying needs, having committed ourselves to fulfil their hopes and aspirations, if we implement these promises, we belong to the middle category, that is persons with the human quality.' We are such people. We the ruling party have promised certain things to our people. We are now fulfilling them.

As for the Opposition, they have their own amorphous organisations, and amorphous principles; they have no slogans or programmes ; their criticism is only for criticism's sake. When Mr. Piloo Mody and others speak on the other side, they speak for the rich people and the vested interests. Why not people like Shri Morarji Desai voluntarily surrender all their wealth and personal property here and now for the sake of our socialist policies and programmes ? They only talk and criticise.

We are self-sufficient in food today, but by 1981 we would require not less than 160 million tonnes of foodgrains. Our present production is 105 million tonnes. Another 60 million tonnes will have to be produced. Unless this is achieved, we will go down, and the Finance Minister has to take careful note of this.

Tax is to be levied on a person who gets some benefit from the Government and is able to earn more money. What is the benefit that the agriculturists get ? We are not able to provide them irrigation facilities, we have not linked the Ganga with the Kaveri.

Our DMK friend stated that Mysore is not giving water from the Kaveri to Tamil Nadu. It could have been raised more relevantly at the time of the Finance Bill or the Demands of the Irrigation Ministry.

So, we have to take the responsibility of the Opposition and raise questions relating to tax evasion, increase in taxes etc., both in our Party and inside the House. I am sure the Finance Minister will give his attention to these things.

People criticise the taxiwallas and scooterwallas for cheap popularity. We know their difficulties, how they are hit by the increase in petrol prices, but the petrol dealers are collecting two paise extra over the tax for what is called service purposes. They should be dealt with mercilessly and drastically according to law. May I appeal to the Finance Minister to take drastic action against this kind of agencies who are amassing money at the cost of others. Take for example cigarettes. A manufacturer might have spent five paise on one cigarette and he will hoard ten lakhs of such cigarettes and after the announcement he will sell that old stock at ten paise each and thus become a millionaire or lakhier overnight. The smoker is silent. I do not know why the finger should be pointed out at the Finance Minister or the Finance Bill. The cigarette people use bidi. Even in America there is great demand for bidi. Bidi should be exported. Let our cottage industry develop ; let our poor people be encouraged. Thereby our socialism will develop ; socialist economy will develop and stabilise. Secondly we shall get foreign exchange also. The other Members should not speak only for the sake of argument. There is nothing which adversely affects the industrialist or the businessman. Tax evasion. What is it ? Rs. 122 crores is known evasion. Is the tax evader agriculturist or consumer or poor officials ? It is only big business houses. Bureaucrats and bigmen who pose themselves as big persons use dictionaries and bombastic words and they come with fine argument and they will say things here for the sake of cheap popularity. What is the unknown tax evasion in this country ? If some agency is to be set up, you will find it is Rs. 400 crores. Why not they come forward and say : we have got this money and we shall surrender it. I appeal to them to surrender Rs. 400 crores which is black money with them so that there will be no need for deficit financing. We shall encourage them ; we shall give them impetus and ask them to start some more industries and give them more money. But they are not doing it.

I have this appeal to make to our Finance Minister. Our agriculture can no more be run on the old bullocks. We have to mechanise and unless we do that agriculture will not improve ; there is no escape from it. We do not need big bulky tractors worth Rs. 99,000 or Rs. 50,000. We have got three plants which can produce power tillers in the country. It is a small one. I have received representation from people all over the country saying that the tax that can be collected from this levy will be very little. If all the small tractor onwers who are going to purchase power tillers are taxed we feel that it will be a little unjust ; it will be a hindrance to the progress of our agriculture and it will spoil the incentive which we want to give for production. We feel that this aspect should be considered.

18.00 hrs.

To the D.M.K. Member I say that the

[Shri N. Shivappa]

1924 agreement gives ample right to the Mysore State to construct all the projects within 1974.

Nobody on earth can stop the project and there is no necessity to send it for arbitration.

With these words, I thank the Chair for the opportunity given to me to speak on the budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shivpujan Shastri.

SHRI SHIVPUJAN SHASTRI (Bikramganj) *rose—*

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will speak tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 9, 1971/ Jyaistha 19, 1893 (Saka).

Akashdeep Printers 20, Daryaganj, Delhi-6.